The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 1. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 13, 1875

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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ELECTION RETURNS.

Official Returns from All Counties in this State but Wayne.

Majority for Rice in Massachusetts, 5,277.

Republicans Carry Every County but Three in Kansas.

Official Vote on Lieut. Governor in 1874, and Majorities on Governor in 1875. Majorities Marked* are Official.

COUNTIES.	1874. LT. GOV. Olmsted, Rep.	Latta, Dem.	1875. GOVERNOR. Hartranft, Rep.	Pershing, Dem.
Adams	2,569	3,014	....	*531
Allegheny	13,089	15,704	*5,461	....
Armstrong	3,858	3,523	*484	....
Beaver	2,877	2,486	*383	....
Bedford	2,524	2,959	....	*193
Berks	5,299	10,610	....	*6,569
Blair	3,390	2,226	*546	....
Bradford	5,519	4,264	*2,261	....
Bucks	6,153	6,514	....	*287
Butler	4,123	3,698	....	*95
Cambria	2,238	3,379	....	*1,076
Cameron	479	449	*76	....
Carbon	2,060	2,420	....	*381
Centre	2,118	3,083	....	*1,407
Chester	6,152	4,554	*2,010	....
Clarion	1,954	3,254	....	*1,037
Clearfield	1,582	3,965	....	*1,454
Clinton	1,481	2,436	....	*813
Columbia	1,123	2,956	....	*2,113
Crawford	4,821	4,724	*620	....
Cumberland	3,683	4,378	....	*706
Dauphin	5,393	4,197	*1,870	....
Delaware	3,599	2,207	*1,996	....
Elk	464	1,127	....	*553
Erie	5,087	4,612	*1,955	....
Fayette	3,111	3,714	....	*827
Forest	367	328	*57	....
Franklin	3,639	3,913	*120	....
Fulton	700	1,019	....	*297
Greene	1,469	2,663	....	*1,182
Huntingdon	2,839	2,588	....	*59
Indiana	3,590	1,694	*1,845	....
Jefferson	2,048	2,161	....	*327
Juniata	1,029	1,536	....	*572
Lancaster	10,538	6,171	*5,144	....
Lawrence	2,781	1,322	*959	....
Lebanon	3,431	2,233	*1,251	....
Lehigh	4,087	5,813	....	*2,130
Luzerne	8,631	10,312	....	*1,406
Lycoming	3,533	4,495	....	*1,153
McKean	915	918	....	*36
Mercer	4,275	3,845	*644	....
Mifflin	1,383	1,540	....	*140
Monroe	508	2,067	....	*1,969
Montgomery	7,390	7,863	*35	....
Montour	875	1,455	....	*321
Northampton	3,921	6,891	....	*2,894
Northumberland	3,283	3,547	....	*376
Perry	2,279	2,424	....	*19
Philadelphia	59,850	46,887	*14510	....
Pike	238	1,039	....	*622
Potter	1,526	940	*211	....
Schuylkill	7,517	9,184	....	*1,338
Snyder	1,452	1,087	*319	....
Somerset	2,835	1,627	*1,300	....
Sullivan	442	829	....	*398
Susquehanna	3,425	2,766	*566	....
Tioga	3,614	1,698	*2,034	....
Union	1,837	1,176	*607	....
Venango	3,281	3,255	*13	....
Warren	2,306	1,960	*317	....
Washington	4,252	4,306	*154	....
Wayne	2,236	2,433	....	500
Westmoreland	3,916	5,799	....	*1,287
Wyoming	1,489	1,687	....	*245
York	4,083	7,111	....	*3,022
Total	272,516	277,105 272,516	47,748 38,935	38,935
Majorities		4,589	8,813	

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

ADAMS.

Gov.—Hartranft, R 2,477 Pershing, D 3,008
Browne, P 22
S. Treas.—Rawle, R 2,478 Piollet, D 3,005
Sheriff—Staub, R 2,490 Spangler, D 2,974
Clk C'rts—Young, R 2,479 King, D 3,015
Rg & Rc—Cobean, R 2,381 Miller, D 3,073
Co Treas—Shank, R 2,490 Ziegler, D 3,015
Com'rs—Worley, R 2,358 Leas, D 3,071
Forney, R 2,131 Nunemaker, D 2,997
P. D'r—Spangler, R 2,435 Geibach, D 3,026
Aud's—Hunter, R 2,467 Bream, D 3,020
Eckenrode, R 2,460 Dicks, D 3,023

S. Treas—Rawle, R. 4,976 Piollet, D 6,273
Pennypacker, P 157
R'g & R—McCaleb, R 5,240 Snodgrass, D 6,056
Treas—Hoy, R 5,025 Gregg, D 6,274
Com'rs—Dick, R 4,364 Butterfield, D 6,121
Jeffries, R 3,064 West, D 5,665
P. Direc—Pike, R 5,061 Holtzer, D 6,254
Au'rs—Wilt, R 4,964 Fansold, D 6,138
Fritchman, R 4,565 Sloan, D 6,174

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—The full official vote gives Hartranft, for Governor, a majority of 14,510.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, November 8.—Full returns of the election in this State show that the Republicans carry all of the seventy-two organized counties, except three. Last year the Opposition carried sixteen counties in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 8.—The complete vote of the State gives Rice 83,523, Gaston 78,246, Baker 8,965, Adams 1,774, Phillips 301.

INDIA.

Prince of Wales at Bombay—Enthusiastic Reception by Natives and Foreigners—His Birthday to be Celebrated To-Day.

BOMBAY, November 8.—General Lord Napier, of Magdala; Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay; Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, and many others, including civil, military and municipal authorities, accompanied by seventy native princes and chiefs, met and welcomed the Prince of Wales on his landing from the Serapis. After leaving the royal barge at the dockyard, the municipality of Bombay presented him with an appropriate address of welcome.

The Prince replied briefly, after which he and his suite were escorted to the Government House. The troops and police preserved perfect order while the long procession moved through the streets. Over two hundred thousand spectators lined the route. The reception was of the most enthusiastic description, and was participated in alike by Europeans and natives. The city was splendidly decorated throughout, no fewer than eight triumphal arches having been erected on the line of march.

The apartments to be occupied by His Royal Highness during his stay in Bombay are the most pleasantly situated rooms in the Government House. A grand levee will be given there to-night. It is expected that, while here, the Prince will present colors to the Twenty-first Native Infantry, better known as the Marine Battalion, the oldest corps in Bombay, the establishment having been raised a century ago. He will also review the troops and accept the hospitality of the Free Masons of the city.

To-morrow being the birthday of the Prince, festivities will be renewed on a still greater scale. The British flying squadron is anchored in the harbor and will remain during the stay of the Prince.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by Governor Hartranft Naming Thursday, November 25th.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

A THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

In the abundant crops with which Heaven has blessed us, in the absence of pestilence and want from our midst, in the diminishing distrust that pervades the channels of trade and the prospect not only of a revival of commerce and manufacture throughout all the States of the country, but of a happy and cordial reunion of the people thereof, the Nation has occasion for thankfulness.

I respectfully ask, therefore, that the people of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, assemble on the 25th day of November, 1875, to give thanks to the Great Author of all our blessings and to petition for the continuance of divine favor to the Nation and State.

Given under my hand and great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this eighth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the Commonwealth the one hundredth.

[Signed] J. F. HARTRANFT.
By the Governor.
[Signed] M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Arrapahoes Going Into Winter Quarters—Immense Prairie Fires—Intruders in the Black Hills.

OMAHA, NEB., November 6.—An official telegram to the headquarters of the Department of the Platte, from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, states that sixty lodges of Arrapahoes and ten of Cheyennes, under Black Coat, passed about twenty miles north of that post to-day *en route* to Powder river to hunt and remain all winter. Black Coat came into Fort Fetterman and professed the most peaceful intentions. He reports forty more lodges of Arrapahoes at Pumpkin Butte, waiting to join him. An immense prairie fire has been raging since October 13 in the neighborhood of Capt. Pollock's camp in the foothills on the North Laramie. He reports that the fire commenced near the head of Beaver Creek, and burned entirely around his camp, depriving him of all chance to cut hay or grass. The grass on both sides of the road all the way to Fort Laramie is burned off, as it is also on the road to Red Cloud, as far as Buffalo Gap. The fire is still burning in the direction of Spring Castle. Capt. Pollock brought in to Fort Laramie seventeen unauthorized persons found in the Black Hills, and Lieut. Delaney brought in ten more yesterday.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Hazing Court Martial—Four Cadets Dismissed.

ANNAPOLIS, November 7.—The court martial trial of naval cadets accused of hazing, has concluded its duties and been discharged. As already known, two were dismissed and two permitted to remain subject to certain penalties and restrictions. The remaining case of Thomas Dickinson, appointed from Kentucky, was disposed of Friday, by his dismissal from the school in accordance with the recommendation of the court. The colored cadet, Henry E. Baker, has also been dismissed from the Academy by the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the Superintendent of the Naval School.

MAYLAYA.

The Murder of British Resident at Perak—Residence Besieged—Attempt to Expel British from the Country.

SINGAPORE, November 8.—Colonel Alexander Clarke, Governor of the Straits Settlement, will go to Perak to-day. Intelligence from Penang announces that the Malayans are besieging the British residence at Perak. All the native rajahs are suspected of complicity in the murder of the late resident, Mr. Birch. It is reported that the Malayans are preparing for resistance. The Sultan is collecting a considerable force for the purpose of attempting to expel the British from the country.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1874.

Mention has already been made of the fact that the Attorney General is considering the case of Brigham Young, who is now in the custody of the United States Marshal for refusing to pay the alimony awarded by the Federal court to his wife, Ann Eliza. This Mormon question has given the Government a great deal of trouble. The President has several times called the attention of Congress to the evil, and restrictive legislation has been enacted, but, whatever the cause may be, this legislation does not seem to be effectual, as the evil still exists. The laws of the United States are not enforced in Utah as they are in other portions of the country, but the President is determined to leave no measure untried to make the authority of the General Government respected. It is not unlikely that, in the opinion which the Attorney General will prepare, he will discuss this Mormon enormity and the remedy. It is pretty certain that Congress will have to provide still further legislation.

Sugg Fort and Witkowski.

The Grand Jury of this District has returned true bills for conspiracy against all the parties connected with the two fraudulent claims of Sugg Fort and Witkowski. Two ex-members of Congress are included in these indictments—Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, and James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania. When Gen. Negley was here a few weeks since he assured his friends that he could satisfactorily explain his connection with the Witkowski claim, and they have every confidence that he will do so.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1875.

Removal of Postmaster Pease, of Vicksburg.

The removal of ex-Senator Pease as Postmaster at Vicksburg will no doubt be made the subject of much misrepresentation by the Opposition press. The facts of the case are, that Pease has for the last two or three months been most of the time absent from his post and doing all he could to aid the White Leaguers in carrying Mississippi. Through the efforts of Pease and two or three other of the Federal officials in Mississippi, the White Leaguers were most materially assisted. On the facts of the case being made known to the President, he very promptly and properly ordered the removal of Pease.

Postmasters' Salaries.

The increase in the salaries of postmasters amounted, for the last fiscal year, to $931,000. This is fifteen per cent. of the entire amount, and is altogether due to the law providing that postmasters' salaries shall be regulated by the amount of business transacted. The bad effects of this have already been shown by the numerous instances of fraudulent sales of stamps. While there has been this large increase of expenditure, the revenue has been benefited only to the extent of thirteen-hundreths of one per cent. The estimate for postmasters' salaries for the next year, is $7,500,000.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending November 2, 1875. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. C. Evans, Philadelphia—Printing press.
J. Hancock, Danville—Machine for tapping mains.
E. MacNutt, Philadelphia—Watch regulator.
W. D. Millar, Pittsburgh—Recoil check for guns.
H. Albrecht, Philadelphia—Fluting machine.
C. J. Appleton, Philadelphia—Knitting machine.
J. K. Caldwell, Philadelphia—Furnace.
S. Disston, Philadelphia—Saw buck.
J. M. McClellan, Philadelphia—Wire fence.
S. D. Sollers, Philadelphia—Salesman's seats.
E. E. Starr, Philadelphia—Bracket.
E. E. Starr, Philadelphia—Ball and socket joint.
D. Shive, Philadelphia—Watchman's register.
G. Hammersley, Pittsburgh—Folding basket.
T. H. Neal, Philadelphia—Car couch.
J. N. Sawkins, Philadelphia—Car brake.
Reissue—E. S. Blake, Pittsburgh—Stove pipe drum.
Design—H. Frantz, Pittsburgh—Glass ware.
Trade Mark—R. [illegible] & Co., Philadelphia—Oat meal.

OHIO.

T. G. Merriam, Akron—Pipe.
J. N. Poage, Cincinnati—Water supply apparatus.
W. Aldrich, Dayton—Horse hay rake.
W. Aldrich, Dayton—Horse rake.
J. Bryer, Wagram—Corn planter.
W. M. Chapman, Ravenna—Belt fastener.
M. M. Cheny, New Plymouth—Hay fork.
Samuel Cheny, New Plymouth—Gate latch.
J. Cleave, Cleveland—Weather strip.
S. H. Dickerson, Cincinnati—Pipe tongs.
C. F. Rapp, Cincinnati—Fire plug.
M. T. Burke, Portsmouth—Trace buckle.

A SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

The Organization of the Democratic House of Representatives—A Horde of Hungry Place Seekers.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Washington, refers to several matters of interest in connection with the assembling of Congress on the first Monday of next month. From his letter it appears that there will be an unusual rush of visitors to the National Capital prior to that event. Nearly all of the rooms in the hotels have already been engaged, and the demand for houses and quarters throughout the city is unprecedented and in excess of the supply. A great deal of interest is already manifested in the Speakership of the House of Representatives. This body, for the first time in eighteen years, will elect a Democratic presiding officer. For this position the applicants are numerous, and a bitter contest is likely to ensue. The most prominent names that have thus far been mentioned in this connection are Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; M. C. Kerr and W. S. Holman, of Indiana; S. S. Cox and Fernando Wood, of New York; Milton Saylor and H. B. Payne, of Ohio; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, and Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia. Of these, all are old members except Gen. Payne and ex-Gov. Walker. Randall has thus far made the most active canvass, but it has not been definitely ascertained who is likely to develop the most strength.

Next to the Speaker, the Clerk is the most important officer of the House. His salary is $5,000 per annum, to which may be added about $1,000 by way of perquisites. He gives bonds for $20,000 for his disbursement of the contingent fund of the House. Including clerks and messengers, the clerk has some seventy appointments to make, with salaries for the clerks ranging from $1,200 to $3,000 per annum. There are numerous applicants for every position within the gift of the Clerk, and these, as in the cases of the other officers, will possibly be quadrupled before the meeting of Congress. The candidates for the Clerkship now in the field are Stevenson Archer, of Maryland; George M. Adams, of Kentucky; Richard Vaux, of Pennsylvania; ex-Congressman Shoeber, of North Carolina; George C. Weddeburn, of Virginia; ex-Governor R. W. Mitchell, of Ohio; ex-Congressman Du Bose, of Georgia; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and A. D. Banks and T. T. Crittenden, of Mississippi.

The salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms is $4,200. The fees for services rendered in summoning witnesses, &c., which formerly swelled his income to $8,000 or $10,000 a year, have been cut off. He has the appointment of two high salaried clerks and a messenger, and the selection of deputies on extraordinary occasions. He is also required to keep and pay the salary accounts of members on certificates issued by the Speaker, and in conjunction with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, has the appointment of the Capitol police of about forty members. The Doorkeeper will have a salary of $3,000 a year, and his assistant, who is appointed by him, a salary of $2,500. There are several subordinates, of whom the Doorkeeper has the appointment.

The Postmaster of the House receives a salary of $2,500, and has the appointment of five clerks and five messengers. For each of these positions there is a host of aspirants, all of whom are vigorously pushing their claims.

There are twenty-nine committees of the House who are entitled to clerks. The clerks of the Committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means, Claims and Commerce receive a salary of $2,500 per annum; the others are paid a per diem for the session. Each committee elects its own clerk, and the candidates for these positions may be counted by the dozen. Some of the clerks now holding the places claim to have been consistent Democrats for years, and expect to be retained.

MONTREAL.

Guibord's Burial Lot Forever Cursed.

MONTREAL, November 7.—To-day another pastoral letter from Bishop Bourgot was read in all the Catholic Churches, going into the same explanations as before regarding the sacredness of a consecrated cemetery, and that to preserve its sanctity Guibord's burial lot would be forever cursed. The Bishop concluded by counseling the greatest forbearance on the part of the people at the approaching burial. On no account were they to interfere. He warned them not to attend the funeral.

It is estimated that, at the close of 1874, 207,677 steam engines of all classes and descriptions were in use throughout the world. These united engines represented 16,000,000 horse-power; that is, were equivalent to the power of 25,000,000 horses working night and day, or to the labor of 200,000,000 men.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

FRANCO-AMERICAN BANQUET—HEALTH OF PRESIDENT GRANT—RESPONSE BY MINISTER WASHBURNE—SPEECH BY COLONEL FORNEY—"ETERNAL FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE AND AMERICA."

Herald Cable Special.]

PARIS, November 6.—The members of the Franco-American Union in Paris gave a grand banquet at the Hotel du Louvre this evening. Two hundred and fifty guests sat down to table, and M. de Laboulaye, the distinguished jurisconsult and member of the Assembly, presided.

Among the distinguished persons present were MM. Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction; Leon Say, Minister of Finance; Henri Martin, Oscar de Lafayette, M. Bartholdi, the Marquis de Rochambeau, Gen. D'Absac, the Count D'Harcourt (who represented Marshal MacMahon), MM. Leon and Renault, the Mayors of Nancy and Strasbourg; Ministers Washburne and Schenck, General Sickles, Colonel Forney, Alexis de Tocqueville, the Count de Bouillet, Admiral Pothiau Caubert, Alexandre Dumas, Emile de Girardin, M. Offenbach, M. Carnot, Arsene Houssaye, Jules Simon, M. Kern, the Swiss Minister, and a host of deputies, journalists and prominent American and French citizens.

The first toast, which was proposed by Henri Martin, was "The President of the United States—the man who worthily occupies the post of Chief Magistrate of America." Minister Washburne responded in a lengthy speech in which he traced the long and cordial friendship existing between France and America. He concluded by proposing the health of "Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, a brave soldier and an honest man, who, in his civil career has shown the highest and most successful statesmanship—that which is based upon honor, integrity and unswerving devotion to the public weal." Mr. Washburne promised the hearty co-operation of America in the project started by French citizens, of erecting a monument in New York harbor, in commemoration of the hundreth anniversary of the independence of the United States.

M. Laboulaye, in a lengthy and witty speech, retraced the history of Franklin and Lafayette, and said that on next Fourth of July America would seal a fresh alliance with France. He concluded by proposing the toast of "the eternal friendship of France and America."

European Turkey.

AUSTRIAN FRONTIER STRENGTHENED—MUSSULMANS PREPARING TO MASSACRE CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, November 6.—The *Morning Post* publishes a special telegram from Vienna stating that the Austrian frontier forts at Knin, Lissa, and Ragusa are being prepared for hostilities.

BRUSSELS, November 6.—*Le Nord* of this city publishes the following under reserve:

RAGUSA, November 5.—The greatest exasperation is manifested by the Mussulmans at Herzegovina towards the Christians. Secret meetings are being held in the mosques, at which preparations are making for a general massacre of the Christains at Mostar, Bonna, and other localities. These details are unknown to Server Pasha.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

St. Louis Whisky Frauds—Prominent Men Implicated.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—The *Globe-Democrat*, this morning, referring to the indictments found yesterday by the United States Grand Jury against prominent citizens for implication in the whisky frauds, and alluded to in the dispatches last night, connecting with them William McKee, principal proprietor of that paper, and Constantine Maguire, late United States Internal Revenue Collector for this district, says that Mr. McKee is ready for trial, and that the public may rely upon his full and complete vindication when the question of his guilt or innocence is made an issue in the courts.

The finding of the indictments has caused a great deal of comment among all classes of citizens, but there has been no excitement. When court opened this morning there were but few persons present and they consisted principally of officials, lawyers and the ordinary court loungers. McKee and Maguire soon entered in charge of the United States Marshal and accompanied by their counsel. They pleaded not guilty and entered into bonds, the former in $5,000 and the latter in $10,000. The indictment, in general terms, charges them with conspiracy to defraud the Government. This afternoon and to-night reports were very numerous that indictments has been found against several other well-known citizens, some of them ex-officials, but in the absence of definite information their names are withheld. The names of several prominent men living in other States, among them several holding high office in the Government, are also on the street in this connection, but diligent inquiry failed to elicit facts which would justify mentioning them. The developments of to-morrow are looked forward to by certain parties with a good deal of anxiety, and the general public is in a state of great expectancy. Richard B. Jones, late United States Storekeeper here, withdrew the plea of not guilty to the indictment pending against him, and entered the plea of guilty. Dispatches from Jefferson City say Col. John A. Joyce, who has been in charge of the Deputy U. S. Marshall since his conviction some days ago, of conspiracy to defraud the Government, was placed in jail to-day to await the action of the court on a motion for a new trial.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—About nine o'clock last night James Hanley, a member of the fire department, was shot dead in front of the engine house, by George Fletcher, who had been discharged from the department. Fletcher was arrested.

Horrible Tragedy near Kokomo, Indiana—A Man Murders Two of His Children and Escapes by a Railroad Train—His Dead Body Found on the Track.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 4.—The Kokomo *Tribune* publishes the following in an extra this afternoon: One of the most horrible, cold blooded and startling murders ever committed in this State was perpetrated last night, near Greentown, Howard county. The Coroner was notified of the affair about two o'clock this morning, and is now present holding an inquest. The particulars of the affair are as yet very meager, but as near as we can learn are as follows: David Robinson came to town yesterday and bought a new suit of clothes and a revolver. He went home, showed the purchases to his family and ate his supper. His brother and another man were at his house, and Robinson seemed to want them to leave and finally persuaded them to go to church. Robinson was in good humor and appeared perfectly sane. Some time after the men had left, Robinson remarked to his wife that it would have been well if little Dan, his son, had died two weeks ago, and said he had attempted to kill the child. He then drew his revolver and fired at a second son, who was lying in bed, and then turned and shot at his wife. Terrified and crazed with fright, Mrs. Robinson ran out of the house and the oldest boy, eight years of ago, started to follow, when Robinson shot him in the face, but the ball glanced and failed to hurt him badly. The father then struck him in the back of the head with a chair and made a bad wound, but the son succeeded in getting out of doors with his mother. Robinson then deliberately took a razor from a box near him and approached his little girl, his only daughter, who was lying in bed, and, seizing her, cut her throat from ear to ear. He followed this murder by taking the life of the son, whom he had first shot in bed, in the same manner. Robinson then jumped onto his horse and, up to the time of this writing, has not been hunted down.

Later—This morning a horse was found hitched at the Junction, with no claimer. Robinson got onto one of the night freight trains, on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad, unknown to any one in Kokomo, and the dead body of a man was found one mile from Jackson's station, at 7 A. M., by the son of the Coroner of Tipton county and identified by W. W. Barnes, of Kokomo, who went to Tipton this forenoon, as that of David Robinson, who committed the terrible deed last night. It is unknown how he met his death, but it is supposed that he either fell off or jumped off a freight car and met instant death. His remains were brought to Kokomo by the noon freight to-day.

Case of Suspected Murder in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, November 4.—Theresa Sinisher, a servant girl, died at a boarding house in this city several days ago, quite suddenly. Her remains were buried, but her friends, suspecting foul play, had the body resurrected, and a coroner's jury to-day made an examination of it and returned a verdict that Joseph P. Tussing, the girl's former lover, was the cause of her death, using some foul means to accomplish it. This suspicion is increased by the fact that Tussing has disappeared. It is thought by many, from threats made by Tussing, that if the girl persisted in her refusal to marry him he would be the death of her, that poison was the cause of her death.

Hocking Valley Coal Strike.

COLUMBUS, November 8.—The coal strike in the Hocking Valley continues. The operator who last week acceded to the demands of the miners, has withdrawn his agreement because other operators refuse the advance to sixty cents per ton. The miners at the Tunnell mines, Perry county, who have been paid sixty-two cents, are on a strike for sixty-eight cents. Five coal trains on the Hocking Valley road have been withdrawn.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The clerks, on Saturday, completed the official summing up of the vote cast in this county on Tuesday last. The figures do not vary much from those published on Saturday. Following is the official record:

Recapitulation.

GOVERNOR.

John F. Hartranft	18,707
Cyrus L. Pershing	13,246
Robert Audley Browne	1,585
Hartranft's majority over Pershing	5,461
Total vote	33,538
TREASURER.	
Henry Rawle	18,492
Victor E. Piollet	13,513
Elijah F. Pennypacker	1,514
Rawle's majority over Piollet	4,979
Total vote	33,519
SHERIFF.	
Richard H. Fife	16,060
Robert H. Patterson	14,709
Thomas Park Hershberger	1,358
Chas. F. Nahmmacher	1,249
Fife's majority over Patterson	1,351
Total vote	33,376
TREASURER.	
James G. Murray	17,980
James English	13,461
Jonathan Gallagher	1,618
Murray's majority over English	4,519
Total vote	33,079
RECORDER.	
Ralph J. Richardson	18,983
William E. Giles	12,991
Edward Hezekiah Butler	1,374
Richardson's majority over Giles	5,992
Total vote	33,350
REGISTER.	
Joseph H. Gray	18,350
John Routh	13,773
Abdiel McClure	1,329
Gray's majority over Routh	4,577
Total vote	33,462
CLERK OF COURTS.	
William H. McCleary	19,054
James P. O'Neil	12,744
Andrew Harper	1,471
McCleary's majority over O'Neil	6,310
Total vote	33,219
CONTROLLER.	
Henry Warner	18,524
William H. Mechling	13,545
William Watson Grier	1,331
Warner's majority over Mechling	4,979
Total vote	33,400
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
Augustus Beckert	15,733
John McClelland	18,139
James Irwin	13,371
John O'Reilly	11,835
John O'Neil	1,494
Felix Negley Humes	1,571
Jacob Lashell	3,151
McClelland's majority over Beckert	2,406
Beckert's majority over Irvin	2,362
Irvin's majority over O'Reilly	1,566
DIRECTOR OF POOR.	
James W. Bell	5,956
Henry W. Hunter	4,282
William George Warren	704
Bell's majority over Hunter	1,684
Total vote	10,949

STATE TICKET.

Governor and State Treasurer.

COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff, Treasurer and Recorder.

The deliveries of grain at the seven principal lake ports during the first nine months of 1875 were 34,009,282 bushels less than during the same period last year.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Tigress No. 2 Bursts a Boiler With Fatal Result.

At an early hour this morning, Tigress No. 2, one of the oldest boats at this port, started down the river to take off a flat grounded below Sewickley. Just as she was entering "The Traps," a point opposite Osborn station, boiler number two, larboard side, exploded with terrific force. It was lifted right up through the roof, passed between the smoke stacks and landed on the forward end of the boat. Hot water and scalding steam was scattered in every direction with serious results. The Fireman, Joseph Tarr, was severely burned, but was able to swim ashore. His son, John Tarr, a young man of sixteen years, was most terrible scalded, and only lived a few hours. The watchman, Mr McCullough, was blown off of the deck and landed in the yawl, His injuries are not serious although quite painful. Altogether there were about twelve men on board, some of whom were making there first trip, none were severely injured save those mentioned above:

The cause of the explosion remains a mystery, as the boilers had been fully tested and were not carrying more than one half the pressure of steam allowed. The engineer escaped unhurt, and Captain McClosky, who was at the wheel, came off without a scratch. Neither of these gentlemen have the leat idea of the cause of the trouble. The flying boiler carried away a large portion of the upper works and the front of the pilot house in its flight, but otherwise leaving the boat uninjured. The steam tug, James Keefer, towed the wreck to Sewickly, where she awaits an investigation by the local inspectors. The two injured men were taken to their home between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, South Side.

A SWINDLER.

Another Rascal Passing Himself Off as a Canvassing Agent for the "Weekly Commercial"—Look Out for Him.

The following letter was received at this office yesterday, dated Brockwayville, Jefferson county, Pa., and signed by a lady whose name it is not necessary to give:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"A man calling himself J. B. Ross is going through the country, getting subscribers for the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL at one dollar per year, and giving therewith a lottery ticket calling for a sewing machine and different articles. He warrants the sewing machine for nine years. Is he an authorized agent of yours? Please let us know, and besides conferring on us a favor you will oblige many citizens of Jefferson county."

We have repeatedly warned people to have no dealings with persons representing themselves to be traveling agents or canvassers for the COMMERCIAL, as none such are employed. When it is necessary to send a man out on business for the office, he is furnished with proper credentials. The fellow who is operating in Jefferson county is a swindler and should be arrested wherever caught in his disreputable game. The subscription price of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is $1 75 per year, postage paid, and any one offering it at a dollar and promising in addition a sewing machine may be set down as a first-class fraud.

Register, Clerk of Courts and Controller.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The following were the deaths in Allegheny for the week ending Saturday evening: Cancer of the heart, 1; whooping cough, 1; accidental death by railroad, 1; inanition, 1; still born, 1; general debility, 1; convulsions, 2; old age, 1; typhoid fever, 2; cancer of stomach, 1; anyloid disease of stomach, 1; scarlet fever, 1. Total—14. Of these eleven ranged in age from 35 to 79 years; one was aged 17 years and one 1 year. The others ranged from eight months down to twelve days.

POLITICAL.

We had a little Granger once.
His name was Victor Piollet,
But now his tender form is laid
Away beneath the violet.
Gone to meet his mother-in-law.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Norristown *Herald* says (and who will question the truth of the assertion?) that "the New York *Tribune* knew more in one day about general politics, when conducted by Horace Greeley, than it now knows in six months."

Close the polls gently;
Move softly about.
Our cherubic Pershing
Has calmly stepped out.
We weep for his going.
With eyes that are teary;
He was killed by a blast
From a wind bag at Erie.
Gone to meet the criminal classes of Schuylkill county.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The result of the October and November elections has given the inside track to Tom. Bayard for the Democratic nomination for President next year. The Western aspirants—Hendricks, Pendleton, Thurman, etc.—are completely floored, and Tilden, of New York, is nowhere.

The triumph of Recorder Hackett, in New York, over the Tammany ring, will be hailed with delight by men of all parties outside of that city. His majority is over 20,000.

The popular horde long time he bored,
Mendacity was in vain.
A. K. McClure could not endure
With Pilgrims on his brain.
Gone to meet the Committee of Sixty-two.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Democratic newspapers rejoice that they have a majority in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, but they would rejoice still more if they had a majority inside of Philadelphia. Persons who remember a few years back recollect the times when the Fourth ward controlled Philadelphia; when Bill McMullen could poll more votes in that ward than they had population; when the fraudulent naturalization papers, dyed in coffee, destroyed not only the right of Philadelphians to govern themselves, but spread their pernicious influence throughout the State. But it is with the present we have to deal. While the Democrats may have a small majority outside of Philadelphia, the Republicans outside of New York city have a heavier majority in the Empire State, and even in My Maryland they have a majority outside of Baltimore. Not only this, but outside of Philadelphia, and outside of Berks, they have a handsome majority, while outside of Lehigh and outside of Northampton, and outside of York, their majority foots up several thousand more. Ah, but they cheat in Philadelphia. So do the Democrats in Montgomery, as Judge Ross has proven; so do they in Berks and York and Northampton and Westmoreland; so do they in Lehigh, where they vote Democrats only two weeks in the district and young men only nineteen years of age.—*Allentown Chronicle.*

County Commissioners and Director of the Poor.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

An English company is engaged in the manufacture of [illegible] from [illegible].

Thirty [illegible] were sent from Wheeling to St. Louis recently.

The production in the McKean county oil district is about 275 barrels per day.

About 600,000 stand of arms are now exported from the United States annually.

Compressed air narrow gauge locomotives are being manufactured at Kalb, on the Rhine.

The aggregate shrinkege of mining stocks on the Pacific coast is estimated at $70,000,000.

Gold has been discovered in very large quantities in the Sangre de Ceristo Mountains, Colorado.

The capital invested in the production of alcoholic drinks in the British Islands is about $575,000,000.

The Jamestown, Pa., Cane Seat Chair Company have contracted to ship 23,938 chairs to San Francisco.

Large fields of cotton in West Tennessee are still standing, it being next to impossible to procure pickers.

A hard glass called metal glass has been produced, which is said to withstand sudden and violent changes of temperature.

The cheese production of the United States in 1870 aggregated 162,927,382 pounds, of which Ohio produced 24,153,856 pounds.

A new Siemen's furnace, of twenty tons' capacity, and a new train of rolls, seventy-eight feet by thirty feet in dimensions, are being erected in the Chester, Pa., rolling mills.

The cotton factories of the United States contained in 1871, 10,000,000 spindles. The increase of the number since that time has been in less proportion than the increase of population.

The shrinkage in California and Nevada mining stocks has been immense, the declines even in dividend paying mines ranging from a hundred thousand to a million dollars.

A considerable trade in live stock has recently sprung up between England and Iceland. Sheep and cattle are being successfully exported from the latter country in large numbers.

The Boston *Journal* says it is a fact that cotton cloth is selling at a lower price per yard in Boston than cloth of the same quality of English manufacture can be purchased in London.

Cannel coal beds aggregating about four hundred feet in thickness, have been discovered in Uintah county, Wyoming. There are sixteen beds, the largest being seventy feet in thickness.

The coke ovens of John Stouft, a mile above Connellsville, Pa., will fire up this week. Several improvements have been made, among others an extension of about one hundred and fifty feet to the trestle work of the coal road.

Slag is a chemical compound, the combination of an acid with various bases, and is as much a salt as the sulphate of alumina or potassa. The silicia is the acid, and the lime, alumina, magnesia and the alkalies are the basis.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1875.

THE vote of Maryland, outside of Baltimore, gives HARRIS, Reform, 2,687 majority. The Democratic frauds in Baltimore cheated him out of his election.

THE export movement in grain at Philadelphia continues active. The clearances last week amounted to 212,342 bushels. The total grain exports during the year aggregate 6,495,273 bushels. Cargoes to the amount of 253,700 bushels are now loading.

COMMENTING on the recent elections the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Let the President permit the foolish friends who wait on his smile and subsist on his patronage to start a third-term agitation, and the majorities of Tuesday will vanish like Tuesday morning's snow."

A GOOD many of our Republican State exchanges are suggesting Governor HARTRANFT for the Presidential nomination. This, at least, can be said of him. He has a life record of political and moral honesty, integrity, truth, courage and patriotism, and every body knows it. He can neither be bought nor sold, and would do all that one man can do to make and keep the administration of national affairs clean and pure.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following solemn warning to the Democracy of New York:

> "We suspect that the next President has not been named yet, and more than ever, the political gamblers of New York are warned that that State is not the world, and that a State which named two Presidential candidates to be beaten will not be allowed to name the third. Governor Tilden is a local politician, of local education and habits, and he will so remain. It is the idlest thing in the world to be pressing him upon a people who are entirely indifferent toward him."

A PITTSBURGH Democrat writes to the Cleveland *Leader* that the Democratic leaders here were afraid to let ALLEN be heard in Pittsburgh or Allegheny city, and therefore bundled him over to the South Side. On returning to his hotel he learned that he had been booked to speak in Johnstown, Sharon, Mercer, Greenville and other small places, and that measures had been taken to keep him west of the mountains and out of all the large cities. The correspondent adds:

> This made the old man mad, and he said, "You have insulted me by taking me over to the South Side instead of giving me an appreciative audience in Pittsburgh and now you want to keep me talking to country Hoosiers until election. I'll be blessed if I make another speech in Pennsylvania." This latter sentence was said with a pound of his fist on the table. He arose, and at 2 A. M. the same night he went back to Ohio. That is the whole true story.

THE American policy of protection is still spreading. The Rome correspondent of the New York *Times* states that the controversy between the free trade and protectionist parties in Italy is every day growing warmer. It appears that the Italian Government, in order to increase the revenue and save the industries of the nation from being swamped by the introduction of excessive quantities of foreign manufactured products, and especially articles of luxury, has added what is equivalent to ten per cent. to the duties upon such kinds of imports. This action, the correspondent states, has already begun to excite the rage of the free trade countries, which believe that another bar is added to the fence which shuts them out from the enjoyment of the privileges they have heretofore monopolized. The industrial question is one of the most important of the present and the future of that country.

THE following is the method proposed by Bishop GILMORE, of Cleveland, for carrying on Catholic schools at the public expense. He makes this proposition to the Board of Education of that city:

> We shall build our school houses, and collect in them our children; when there we shall place them and their teachers, during school hours, under the entire control of the school board, receiving from the school board such directions as it may give. During school hours no religion or [illegible] certainly all that could be demanded, we will only ask that either before or after school hours we shall be permitted, in our own way, to instruct our children in their religion. And secondly, that the teachers shall be Catholic and be paid by the school board.

This is a proposition to do, indirectly, what cannot legally be done directly. To use a common phrase, it is "too thin." The trick is transparent enough for any one to see through it.

THE variegated expressions of lamentation and revenge indulged in by the Prohibitionists of Allegheny county at their meeting on Monday, irresistibly recall the memory of Mr. KENWIGS in DICKENS' "Nicholas Nickleby:"

> "My pleasantest feeling all the time that child was expected." said Mr. Kenwigs, mournfully, "was a-thinking, 'if it's a boy, as I hope it may be, for I have heard its Uncle Lillyvick say again and again that he would prefer our having a boy next—if it's a boy, what will Uncle Lillyvick say—what will he like him to be called—will he be Peter, or *Alexander*, or Pompey, or Diorgeenes, or what will he be?' and now when I look at him—a precious, unconscious, helpless infant, with no use in his little arms but to tear his little cap, and no use in his little legs but to kick his little self—when I see him a-lying on his mother's lap cooing and cooing, and in his innocent state almost a-choking himself with his little fist—when I see him such a infant as he is, and think that that Uncle Lillyvick, as was once a-going to be so fond of him, has withdrawed himself away, such a feeling of wengeance comes over me as no language can depicter, and I feel as if that holy babe was a-telling me to hate him."

It is sad.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

We publish to-day a highly suggestive article from the Philadelphia *North American* of the indications of a changed policy in Europe on the question of free trade. The signs of this change have been increasing steadily, of late; and although there is no present reason to hope for or expect a speedy return to the protective policy, there is abundant reason for believing that the active minds of Europe are awaking to the conclusion that the experiment of free trade is practically a failure.

England adopted the free trade policy, not from any devotion to the abstract principle on which it is based, but from a conviction that it would concentrate the trade of the world in British ports. The expectation was that England would become the great workshop of all the nations, because she could, apparently, work cheaper and produce fabrics at less cost than others, thus destroying competition altogether. She was as selfish and grasping in adopting this policy as she had previously been in adopting a different one; and although she has claimed the credit of doing it for principle's sake, she is not entitled to it.

Germany, misled by the specious arguments of the British pamphleteers, followed the British example and established free trade upon the conviction that that was the true national policy. Free trade, with her, was a conviction and not an expedient, as in England; and she has adhered to it from pure devotion to what she has heretofore believed was the true principle, to-wit: That trade between nations should be absolutely free from restrictions, and that all the world should be at liberty to buy where it can buy the cheapest. To this glittering generality she has yielded a hearty and full assent; and if the rulers of Germany are opening their eyes to the fact that their trade is gradually dwindling, and shrivelling in its proportions, they have at least the consolation of knowing that they adopted the policy from an honest motive and have given it a fair trial. If it fails in Germany, it fails from its own inherent weakness, and not from any insincerity or lack of governmental heartiness in its support.

France, on the contrary, has never yielded fully to the free trade *doctrinaires*. She has adhered, in some measure, to a protective policy; and while French philosophers have exalted the beauty of the principles of free trade, and have advocated it earnestly on the rostrum and in the press, the Government has been compelled by its necessities to adhere to a moderately high tariff. She may have believed, and probably did, in the free trade theory; but she has never felt able to put it in practice, and the German war has left her less able to adopt it than she was before.

The result is seen in the difference between France and the other two nations as to their commercial conditions. France is prosperous, while Germany and Great Britain are depressed. Her mills and factories are all busily at work, while those of England are half idle and thousands of workmen are unemployed. So far as results are to be regarded as the tests of theories, France has demonstrated the superiority of her system to that of the free trade nations. The logic of events is on the side of the protective policy, and it is not remarkable that, in view of such facts as these, the practical minds and the earnest thinkers of England and Germany should begin to question the soundness of the adverse theory which has produced such bad results in its application.

Experience, in the long run, is the only trustworthy test of governmental theories. The latter may look well on paper, and sound attractive to the ear; but a practical application of them to national life is a better verification of their correctness than mere abstract logic. The free trade theory is specious, alluring and, to some minds, fascinating; but it has never been able to pass the ordeal of a practical application. Experience is fatal to it, and hence there must be some defect in the logic which has built it up. Germany is beginning to feel this and to see it in the greater prosperity which France is enjoying under a different system. France is debt-ridden and burdened in various ways, while Germany has had all the advantages of the large money payments made her by France; yet one goes ahead, while the other stands still or falls back.

England is living, under her system, not upon her trade, but upon her capital not employed in trade. The balance of trade is against her, and has been for years; but she has loaned her accumulated capital to other nations, and is supported by the interest thereon, which more than makes up for the loss by trade. She imports annually more than she exports; but being a creditor nation, through her loaned capital, she always has a surplus. Had it not been for this, her commercial distress would have been greater than it is; but even as things are, she is suffering from a depression which is properly exciting the fears and apprehensions of her thoughtful men.

The free trade illusion has never taken a thorough hold, on this side of the ocean; but it has had sufficient advocacy to make it a constant obstruction in the way of our national prosperity. It has kept down our tariffs, and prevented that legitimate discrimination in favor of home industry under which, alone, can the nation advance to its proper position as the manufacturer of nearly all that it needs to consume. It is to be hoped that, now that free trade is almost an acknowledged failure in Europe, its advocates here will be less rampant and aggressive, and that we shall henceforth cease to play into the hands of foreign producers while abundantly able to produce all we need at home. When England and Germany begin to discard a system which injures them, it will not become us to don their cast-off clothes.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

It is a remarkable fact that no party cries out more lustily against election frauds than the Democratic party, and yet that whatever election frauds are detected are almost invariably traced to that party. The Democratic screechers point to Philadelphia as a hotbed of election frauds, and yet it is notorious that the only election frauds ever judicially detected and exposed in that city were committed by the Democrats and for the purpose of counting in Democratic candidates.

We have, now, a fresh instance of this in Montgomery county. The returns as filed in the Prothonotary's office elected the Democratic candidate for Recorder by one majority; but a scrutiny of the ballot boxes showed that, in a Democratic township, a Democrat had voted two tickets in one, and that *both* had been counted in defiance of law, which requires that both should be rejected. This was sufficient to turn the scale in favor of the Republican candidate; but upon counting the votes in another ballot box it was found that the vote for the Republican candidate was returned at five *less* than he actually received, while the vote for the Democratic candidate was returned at four *more*.

In both these cases the fraud was deliberate, and was practiced on purpose to cheat the Republican candidate out of his election. It failed through exposure of it; but the fraudulent intention was too plain for doubt.

Luzerne county furnishes another illustration. The majority for PERSHING, as [illegible] 1,406; but the frauds detected by the court, in canvassing the returns, cut down the majority to 1,110, showing a fraudulent Democratic vote of 294. The object of this fraud was not to elect PERSHING, but to help a Democratic candidate for a county office through. It was accomplished, not by the return judges, but by altering the returns after they reached the Prothonotary's office. The Prothonotary, it need hardly be said, is a Democrat, and it is likewise unnecessary to add that, when a warrant was sued out for his arrest he was not to be found. The Scranton *Republican* thus details the facts:

> "It has been proven that election returns, officially filed in the Prothonotary's office, had been altered, changed, false and forged papers substituted for the genuine ones, and frauds promiscuously perpetrated in the interest of defeated Democratic candidates. Dr. Samuel W. Trimmer is the custodian of the Prothonotary's office, and he is the man who must be held responsible for these stupendous outrages. He is an officer of the court, sworn to do his duty; how has he discharged one of the most sacred and important of these duties? When the election returns were filed in his office, they became a part of the records of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county. After they had assumed this sacred character, some of the returns were falsified, others were abstracted and forged ones substituted, while still others were tampered with in various ways, all for the purpose of counting in candidates whom the people had repudiated at the ballot-box. This infamous crime has been in a measure defeated by the action of the court, in throwing out of the count such of the fraudulent votes as have been conclusively proven. It has been proven that in the south district of Blakely township one hundred votes, cast for each of the candidates on the labor ticket, were in the returns taken *from* those candidates and added to Duffy, Campbell, Jennings and the rest of the candidates on the Democratic ticket. In the third district of the Twelfth ward of Scranton, just one hundred votes more than were polled were returned for the Democratic candidates. The returns from Old Forge were raised thirty votes; those of Spring Rock ten; those from Fell ten; those from Union ten. This much has been proven and the court has changed the count accordingly. As the count has been corrected and officially promulgated by the court Mr. Kaiser, the Republican candidate for Recorder, is elected by eleven majority; Mr. McNeish's majority has been about doubled, and the majority for the Democratic State ticket has been somewhat decreased, as has also that of the few Democrats of the county ticket who are elected."

The purpose of these frauds has, it is true, been baffled; but the fact remains that they were perpetrated, and that they were committed by Democrats to help Democrats into office. This is a part of the "reform" to which the Democracy would fain introduce us; and from all such "reform" may the good LORD deliver us.

STATE NEWS.

Johnstown's public schools are attended by 1,281 pupils.

Mr. Sieg has sold the Harrisburg *Sunday Dawn* to Messrs. Hall & Tupper.

Two new distilleries are about ready to go into operation near Meyersdale, Somerset county.

The Scranton Eisteddfod's net profits were $1,530 14, the total receipts being $5,095 35.

The Philadelphia *All-Day City Item* will be published as a morning paper, on and after December 1st.

A Chester physician recently put a dog under the effects of chloroform and removed a cancer from its ear.

In Shamokin, two young ladies claimed the same beau and ran a foot race to decide which should have him.

Martin Ryan, of Plymouth, Luzerne county, was run over by the cars on the 5th inst., and instantly killed.

E. C. Hicks, who killed Archibald Anderson, in Luzerne county, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000.

Myerstown, Lebanon county, has a new paper—the *Chronicle*. J. W. Von Nieda and W. H. Boyer are the editors and proprietors.

On the 2d inst. a little daughter of John Miller, of Rehrersburg, Berks county, was burned to death. She was kindling a fire, when her clothes were ignited.

Thomas G. Westcote, Chief Engineer of the South Mountain Railroad, left Reading about four weeks ago for New Castle, Pa., but he was taken ill on the way, and gradually grew worse until October 27th, when he died at Orwigsburg, Pa., of low typhoid fever. His remains were taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment.

In Trough Creek Valley, Union Township, Huntingdon County, resided up until Tuesday morning last a farmer named Henry Prough. He went out hunting the day previous, and on returning that night he lay down and enjoyed a calm repose until next morning, when he calmly got out of bed and shot himself through the head. The Coroner's jury said that he committed suicide while laboring under an attack of temporary derangement.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Full Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

HARTRANFT'S MAJORITY 11,903.

Handsome Republican Gains in Minnesota and Kansas.

Official Vote on Lieut. Governor in 1874, and Official Majorities on Governor in 1875.

COUNTIES.	1874. LT. GOV. Olmsted, Rep.	1874. LT. GOV. Latta, Dem.	1875. GOVERNOR. Hartranft, Rep.	1875. GOVERNOR. Pershing, Dem.
Adams	2,569	3,014		531
Allegheny	13,089	15,704	5,461	
Armstrong	3,858	3,523	484	
Beaver	2,877	2,486	383	
Bedford	2,524	2,959		193
Berks	5,299	10,610		6,569
Blair	3,390	2,226	545	
Bradford	5,519	4,264	2,261	
Bucks	6,153	6,514		287
Butler	4,123	3,698		95
Cambria	2,238	3,379		1,076
Cameron	479	449	76	
Carbon	2,060	2,420		381
Centre	2,118	3,083		1,407
Chester	6,152	4,554	2,010	
Clarion	1,954	3,254		1,037
Clearfield	1,582	3,965		1,454
Clinton	1,481	2,436		813
Columbia	1,123	2,956		2,113
Crawford	4,821	4,724	620	
Cumberland	3,683	4,378		706
Dauphin	5,393	4,197	1,879	
Delaware	3,599	2,207	1,995	
Elk	464	1,127		553
Erie	5,087	4,612	1,955	
Fayette	3,111	3,714		827
Forest	367	328	57	
Franklin	3,639	3,913	120	
Fulton	700	1,019		297
Greene	1,469	2,663		1,182
Huntingdon	2,839	2,588		59
Indiana	3,590	1,694	1,845	
Jefferson	2,048	2,161		327
Juniata	1,029	1,536		572
Lancaster	10,538	6,171	5,144	
Lawrence	2,781	1,322	959	
Lebanon	3,431	2,293	1,251	
Lehigh	4,087	5,813		2,130
Luzerne	8,631	10,312		1,406
Lycoming	3,533	4,495		1,153
McKean	915	918		36
Mercer	4,275	3,845	644	
Mifflin	1,383	1,540		140
Monroe	508	2,067		1,969
Montgomery	7,390	7,863	35	
Montour	875	1,455		321
Northampton	3,921	6,891		2,894
Northumberland	3,263	3,547		876
Perry	2,279	2,424		19
Philadelphia	59,850	46,887	17,282	
Pike	238	1,039		622
Potter	1,526	940	211	
Schuylkill	7,517	9,184		1,338
Snyder	1,452	1,087	319	
Somerset	2,835	1,627	1,300	
Sullivan	442	829		398
Susquehanna	3,425	2,766	566	
Tioga	3,614	1,698	2,034	
Union	1,837	1,176	607	
Venango	3,281	3,255	13	
Warren	2,306	1,960	317	
Washington	4,252	4,306	154	
Wayne	2,236	2,433		281
Westmoreland	3,916	5,799		1,287
Wyoming	1,489	1,687		245
York	4,083	7,111		3,022
Total	272,516	277,105 272,516	50,519 38,616	38,616
Majorities		4,589	11,903	

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

ARMSTRONG.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	3,605	Pershing, D	3,121
		Browne, P	196
S. Treas.—Rawle, R.	3,581	Piollet, D	3,164
		Pennypacker, P	154
Proth'n—Henry, R.	3,828	Truby, D	3,068
Reg. & Rec.—Chambers, R.	3,568	White, D	3,316
Treas.—Monroe, R.	3,712	Way, D	3,171
C'm—Buffington, R.	3,307	Calhoun, D	3,095
Henderson, R.	3,544	Handcock, D	3,196
Cor.—Willis, R.	3,489	King, D	2,777
Aud.—Wright, R	3,687	Hawk, D	3,161
Roney, R	3,673	O'Donnell, D	3,133
Tr. A'd—Gates, R	3,585	No opposition.	
Mechling, R	3,592		
Ralston, R	3,586		
Bovard, R	3,591		
Thompson, R	3,592		
Orr, R	3,594		

FRANKLIN.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	4,074	Pershing, D	3,954
		Browne, P	95
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	4,060	Piollet, D	3,965
		Pennypacker, P	97
Treas'r—Lehman, R	4,295	Rhodes, D	3,783
		Skinner, P	59
Prot'n—Hyssong, R	4,161	McAllen, D	3,910
Cl. Courts—Grimeson, R.	4,005	Gillian, D	4,046
R.&Rec—Skinner, R	4,212	Wyeth, D	3,841
		Linn, P	54
Comr's—Craig, R	3,911	Evans, D	3,903
Patton, R.	4,137	Geiwix, D	4,205
		Harris, P	[illegible]
P. Direc—Lutz, R	4,100	Fickes, D	3,966
Aud's—Taylor, R	4,106	Hammond, D	3,948
Gillan, R	4,026	Blair, D	4,07[illegible]
		Talhelm, P	57
		Fegan, P	54

GREENE.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	1,517	Pershing, D	2,699
		Browne, P	8
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	1,512	Piollet, D	2,696
		Pennypacker, P	8
Senate—Beall, R	1,343	Hays, D	2,794
Prothon'y—[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,662
Clerk—Campbell, R	1,516	Pollock, D	2,702
R'g. & Re—Carter, R	1,518	Yoders, D	2,707
Co's—J. Morris, R	1,387	Pogue, D	2,575
J. P. Morris, R	2,596	Sayers, D	1,489
Dis. At—Garrison, R	1,566	Hook, D	2,614
Aud's—Leonard, R.	1,482	Wood, D	2,759
		Bell, D	2,728

MERCER.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	4,911	Pershing, D	4,267
		Browne, P	502
S. Treas.—Rawle, R.	5,030	Piollet, D	4,203
		Pennypacker, P	462
Senate—Braggins, R	4,634	Taylor, D	4,440
		Reis, P	569
Pro'y—Warren, R	4,623	Williamson, D	4,654
		Anderson, P	354
Sheriff—Pew, R	5,179	Pierce, D	4,147
		Smith, P	316
Clerk—Reznor, R	4,922	J. McKinley, D	4,415
		A. McKinley, P	340
Dis. Att'y—Thompson, P	5,083	Kuder, D	4,287
Treas.—Alexander, R	5,013	Hoffus, D	4,361
		McCleary, P	331
Com'rs—Leech, R	5,078	Derr, D	4,296
Struble, R	5,007	Carmichael, D	4,132
		Phillips, P	352
		Clyde, P	430
Aud.—Vorous, R	5,016	Powell, D	4,272
Courtney, R	5,046	Dumars, D	4,251
		Waldron, P	372
		Genger, P	367
P. Direc.—Conner, R	4,966	Pringle, D	4,264
		Kirk, P	390
Coro'r—Morrow, R	5,020	Della Cossitt, D	4,262
		Axtell, P	401

PHILADELPHIA.

Gov—Hartranft, R	65,262	Pershing, D	47,980
		Browne, P	647
S. Treas—Rawle, R	64,646	Piollet, D	48,574
		Pennypacker, P	638
Jdg C. P—Biddle, R	66,092	Mitchell, D	47,601
Rc. Deeds—Lane, R	62,008	Ayres, D	50,731
		Scott, P	450
Cl. Q. S—Bingham, R	59,383	Hagert, D	52,794
		McKnight, P	525
Cty Com—Wetter, R	61,839	Fahy, D	49,143
Martin, R	61,061	Crawford, D	46,497
		Hargreaves, P	499
Sen, 1st d—Smith, R	9,428	Cantrell, D	7,704
		A. C. Smith, P	23

SUSQUEHANNA.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	3,517	Pershing, D	2,951
		Browne, P	150
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	3,525	Piollet, D	2,935
		Pennypacker, P	133
P. J'ge—Streeter, R	3,610	Little, D	2,945
Sheriff—Sherman, R	3,236	White, D	3,367
		Avery, P	23
Reg. & Rec.—Beardsley, R	3,389	Gilbert, D	3,242
		Stevens, P	22
Treas'r—Smiley, R.	2,955	Tyler, D	3,545
		J. Tyler, P	23
Comr's—Minkler, R	3,418	Ryan, D	3,067
Ball, R	3,527	Griffis, D	2,655
		Tingley, P	22
Auditors — Wheelock, R	3,542	Searle, D	3,002
Cattin, R	3,496	O'Dowd, D	3,016
		Lyons, P	23
		Sumner, P	24
Coroner—Halsey, R	3,517	Richardson, D	3,038

WARREN.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	2,057	Pershing, D	1,790
		Browne, P	284
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	2,027	Piollet, D	1,788
		Pennypacker, P	266
Reg. & R.—Alexander, R.	2,237	Bull, D	1,861
C'rs—Wheelock, R.	1,904	Jennings, D	1,889
Dunham, R.	1,939	Mead, D	1,854
		Houghwout, P	278
		Baxter, P	254
D. Atty—Schnur, R	2,225	Dinsmore, D	1,846
Aud'rs—Spencer, R	2,639	James, D	2,053
Barnes, R.	2,046	Sunderlin, D	1,752
		Ross, P	270
Tr. Acad.—Gaunt, R	2,011	No opposition.	

WASHINGTON.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	4,917	Pershing, D	4,763
		Browne, P	187
S. Treas.—Rawle, R.	4,936	Piollet, D	4,769
		Pennypacker, P	160
Senate-Lawrence, R	5,287	Quail, D	4,511
Proth'y—Miller, R	5,010	Judson, D	4,867
Treas.—Hawkins, R	5,052	Richardson, D	4,785
Register—Day, R	5,022	Donehoo, D	4,832
Clerk—Stocking, R	5,053	Scott, D	4,702
Rec—Galbraith, R	5,069	Conner, D	4,792
Com'rs—Gaston, R	5,078	Hagan, D	4,875
Cooper, R	5,008	Horn, D	4,763
Aud'rs—Linton, R	5,116	Snee, D	4,793
Truesdill, R	5,122	Mulholland, D	4,719
P. Dirc—Russell, R	5,093	Buchanan, D	4,766

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 9.—The official returns of the late election are not all in, but the majority of Pillsbury, the Republican candidate for Governor, cannot be less than 10,000. The Legislature will stand about 93 Republicans and 50 Democrats, the Republicans having gained many members in many districts.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, November 9.—The returns show that there are but seven districts in which Democratic members are elected, and that of eleven members who are classed as Reformers, most, on a strict party division, would vote with the Republicans. Eighty-five members are out and out Republicans.

HARRISBURG.

Reunion of 1813-1850 Legislators.

HARRISBURG, November 10.—The reunion of the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania from 1813 to 1850 inclusive, took place in the House of Representatives to-day. The meeting was called to order by James Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, the senior Speaker present. Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster, and Hon. David Fleming, of Dauphin, acted as Vice Presidents. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., of Harrisburg. Colonel Samuel Shock, Clerk of the House in 1835, acted in the same capacity and read the minutes of the last reunion, which were adopted and Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, briefly stated the object of the meeting. A number of letters from those unable to be present, were read, and a resolution pledging the members to use their influence to promote the Centennial was adopted.

WASHINGTON.

Sudden Illness of Vice President Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1875.

Illness of Vice President Wilson.

There has been a great deal of interest felt all over the city in the condition of Vice President Wilson. All day long and up to a late hour to-night inquiries were made after him by anxious friends and well-wishers, who went to the Capitol for that purpose. To-night the pain seemed to have pretty much left him, although he was not so easy as his physician would have liked. Although it is not apprehended that the Vice President's condition is now serious, it cannot be concealed that there is grave apprehension on his account, and some think that he will not survive another attack. There is now no President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and in the event of his continued illness or decease the Senate would have to go into an election for a presiding officer. Last spring Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, who was President *pro tem.*, only received the caucus nomination by one vote over Mr. Anthony, and it is thought that the latter would now be the choice of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1875.

SUDDEN AND ALARMING ILLNESS OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON AT THE CAPITOL.

Much alarm was occasioned this morning, about half-past ten o'clock, in consequence of the sudden illness of Vice President Wilson. He had come to his room on the Senate side of the building as usual, but not feeling very well, requested one of his attendants to have a warm bath prepared for him. This was done, and Mr. Wilson took a bath, remaining in a short time. He then went to the barber shop, near the bath room, for the purpose of being shaved. While in the barber's chair he was seized with illness, his face becoming very pale and almost death-like. It was thought by the few persons then present that he had been attacked by apoplexy and that death would soon ensue. Copious applications of cold water were made to his face and neck. He was sufficiently conscious to ask that Chief Medical Purveyor Baxter, of the Army, be sent for and complained of severe pains in his head and neck. All the physicians in the neighborhood were sent for. Dr. Magruder arrived first and Surgeon Baxter soon afterward. Drs. Ford and Ashton were also in attendance. The Vice President was then removed to the consultation rooms of the Supreme Court, an apartment on the same floor of the basement. General French, Sergeant-at-Arms Major McDonald, Chief Clerk of the Senate, and other officers of that body were promptly present to render any assistance, and a cathartic was administered, which had the desired effect, and at noon the patient seemed to be comparatively comfortable. Surgeon Baxter says the Vice President has been affected with spinal irritation for the last week or ten days, and complained of severe pains between the shoulders. The doctor is of the opinion that this was not an attack of either paralysis or apoplexy, but that it was caused by indigestion and constipation. He apprehends no further difficulty, and says Mr. Wilson can be safely removed to his quarters at the Washington House in the afternoon or evening. Among those who called to inquire as to the condition of the Vice President, was Chief Justice Waite and other members of the Supreme Court. In reply to a friendly suggestion that the Vice President was overtasking his physical and mental power, he said he had prepared some of his work at Saratoga, and found on several occasions that he could labor ten hours continuously with but slight sense of fatigue, and therefore he felt no alarm as to his health, but on the contrary considered it fully re-established.

Later.—At three o'clock this afternoon Mr. Wilson was in an apparently comfortable condition, the pain in his head and shoulders having ceased. Although he does not rally as rapidly as desired by his attendant physicians, they think that, according to present symptoms, he will recover in the course of a week. There is no brain lesion, and no indication of paralysis. The physicians say he will need close attention for at least twenty-four hours. All necessary arrangements have been made for his comfort and treatment in the Vice President's room in the Senate. Among the callers this afternoon, were the Postmaster General, Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury and ex-Congressman Kellogg, of Connecticut. C. C. Sniffen, Assistant Private Secretary to the President, on hearing of the illness of the Vice President, immediately proceeded to the Capitol and from there telegraphed to President Grant, at New York, the condition of the Vice President. Much sympathy is everywhere expressed.

Later.—This afternoon there were fears that the Vice President might not recover from his illness, his pulse being irregular, but toward evening his symptoms improved and he was able to converse. He [illegible] in the Vice President's room, at the Capitol, with all the attention necessary. Dr. Baxter is very much encouraged to believe that his patient will now recover. Postmaster General Jewell will remain with him throughout the night.

Latest.—The Vice President's condition at midnight was comparitively comfortable, though he had been very restless and had slept very little during the night. His physician, Dr. Baxter, remarked at twelve o'clock that he was still encouraged to believe that the morning would find the Vice President improving. Once during the evening, feeling very restless, Mr. Wilson arose from his bed and slowly paced the room for two or three moments, the exertion not seeming to make him in any respect uncomfortable. Postmaster General Jewell has been with him all the evening. Sergeant-at-Arms French and Mr. E. V. Murphy, of the Senate corps of reporters, are also in close attendance upon Mr. Wilson, and a detail of Senate messengers are on hand to be ready in case of emergency. Many calls have been made during the night to ascertain the condition of the Vice President, but none of the visitors were allowed to enter the sick room.

BOGUS BAIL AND TREASURY ROBBERY CASES TO GO ON.

The formal pleas in all the bogus bail and Treasury robbery cases, touching the validity of the Grand Jury, were to-day submitted to the Criminal Court and were adopted in each case. A verdict of the jury in Evans' case, last Friday, gave judgment for the United States.

CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Hon. C. C. Cox and D. W. Bliss, of Washington city; Prof. C. W. Chancellor, of Baltimore; Prof; Stephen Smith, of New York; Hon. A. W. Boardman, of Boston; Dr. J. H. Rauch, of Chicago; Dr. A. C. Clendenin, of Cincinnati, and C. B. White, M. D., of Louisiana, to serve as Commissioners for the purpose of representing the Department of Sanitary Science at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

BALTIMORE.

American Public Health Association.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—The American Public Health Association met this morning, and, although the weather was inclement, there was no diminution in attendance. Over forty new members were proposed and elected. Dr. J. S. Billings, U. S. A., presented a report of the committee appointed to prepare schedules of questions for the sanitary survey of the United States. The report refers to the various attempts made by the National Institute, the American Medical Association and other societies, to obtain a date for the comprehensive medical topography of the United States, and to the causes of the failure.

The report was referred to the Executive Committee of the Association, with instructions to appoint a special committee, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the plan for a systematic sanitary survey of the United States; and the Executive Committee were instructed to memorialize Congress to detail a medical officer of the army, who, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army, shall co-operate with said committee in the prosecution of its duties.

The afternoon session was begun by a report on drainage, sewerage and water supplies of our cities, read by General Egbert, Civil Engineer of New York. This paper was one of the most interesting and valuable yet read before the Association.

Prof. Kedzie, M. D., of the Agricultural Collage of Michigan, read a paper on the use of poisons in agriculture and horticulture. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York, read a paper on nervous diseases among school children, with sugestions for their prevention.

MALAYA.

Fight for the Remains of the British Resident—Great Excitement in the Peninsular.

PENANG, November 9.—The mutilated remains of Mr. Berisch, late English Resident at Perak, have been recovered after a short engagement with the Malayans. In the fight Captain Innes, of the One Hundredth Regiment, was killed, and two officers and eight men wounded. All this side of the Malay Peninsula is greatly excited, and a general outbreak is feared. Hong Kong has been telegraphed to for troops, and one man-of-war, two gunboats and 400 troops are now at Perak.

Third Annual Meeting of American Public Health Association.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—The third annual meeting of the American Public Health Association convened here to-day. Dr. Joseph M. Lover, of Washington, presided. Among the members present were Henry Hartshorne, of Pennsylvania; W. S. Asdale, W. Snively and Crosby Gray, of Pittsburgh; John H. Ranch, of Chicago; Thomas L. Neal, of Dayton, Ohio; H. O. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and J. E. Reeves, of Wheeling. The medical profession of this city was represented by a number of its most prominent members. After an address of welcome by James A. Stewart, Health Officer of Baltimore, Dr. Toner delivered the introductory address.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Steamer Pacific Foundered off Coast of Washington Territory.

OVER ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

But One Person Known to Have Survived.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, November 7.—The *Daily Dispatch* received the following special from Port Townsend this morning. The American ship Messenger, Capt. J. T. Gilkey, has arrived nine days from San Francisco, and reports picking up, twenty miles south of Cape Flattery, part of the pilot house and Henry L. Jelly, the only survivor of the steamship Pacific, which sailed from Victoria at nine o'clock Thursday morning and foundered forty miles south of Flattery at eight o'clock Thursday evening. Jelly floated on the pilot house from eight o'clock Thursday night until ten o'clock Saturday morning, when he was picked up by the Messenger. Several boats were launched, but all foundered. Jelly is too low to give full particulars. He states that he was in a boat which swamped, and, with another man, succeeded in reaching part of the pilot house. The other man subsequently died from exposure and was cut loose by Mr. Jelly.

The following is the list of passengers, fourteen of the first ones mentioned, together with ten or twelve in the steerage, being from Puget Sound, and the rest from Victoria: J. Hillmute and wife, Mrs. Mahon and child, H. C. Victor, G. T. Vining, Fred. D. Hard, C. B. Davidson and wife, A. Robbins, T. Allison, O. McPherson, William Maxwell, B. Wood, John Tarbell, William Ammiss, M. Wilson, W. Purday, A. Lang, John G. Todd, John McLanders, Dock Young, J. Fitzgerald, J. Condon, C. Chisholm, A. Fraser, J. S. Webster, of Hurlbut and Rockwell's troupe,—Garesche, Miss A. Reynolds, Miss F. Palmer, Mrs. Morte, Mrs. Lawson, Ed H. Holter, James Lenning, Mrs. S. Stiles and child, D. McIntyre, C. B. Fairbanks, Captain and Mrs. Parson, A. B. Oway, W. J. Ferry, J. F. Johnston, T. Smith, John Cochrane, S. P. Moody, T. J. Ferrell, M. M. Summers, J. Cahill, J. Watson, William Wells, James H. Webbs, William Polley, Col. Mandeville, wife and child, R. Hudson, H. Cline, E. P. Atkins, Thos. Beverly, R. L. Aysell, W. Waldron, John Lee, G. Gribbell, George Morton, J. McCormick, John Sampson, Isaac Webbs, P. Chapman and forty more in the steerage.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—The Pacific was a wooden sidewheel steamer, about 900 tons, built in 1851 by W. K. Brown, of New York, and nearly rebuilt here by the Pacific Mail Company two years ago. She was docked and surveyed the trip before the last and given a certificate, "A 2." Her value was about $100,000. She had a cargo of hops and oats, worth about $25,000. The insurance on the ship is $47,500, divided nearly equally among the Fireman's Fund, Union, State Investment, Commercial, Swiss, Lloyds and New Orleans Mutual Companys. Captain Howell has the reputation of an efficient officer. The ship's complement was as follows: Master J. D. Howell; First Officer, A. N. McDonough; Second, A. Wells; Third, J. M. Lewis; Purser, O. Hite, Jr.; Freight Clerk, S. H. Bigley; Chief Engineer; T. Houston; Assistant, D. M. Bassett; Oilers, Thomas Lestrange and J. Dugon, Jr.; Carpenter, R. Errickson; Watchman, Henry Norris; Steward, J. Martin; Second Steward, Charles H. Jackson; Steerage Steward, J. McNichol; First Cook, J. M. Holdsworth; Second, S. Miles; Third, C. H. Whiting; Baker, Thos. Maloy; Porter, R. McNemair; Stewardess, Hannah Muir. There were also five firemen, four coal passers, ten seamen, two messmen, two pantrymen and eight waiters.

In the absence of further particulars, Capt. Goodall, of Goodall, Nelson & Perking's, the owners, and many seafaring men believed the ship met the heavy southeaster which may be expected there at this season. The Pacific was one of the best sea boats on the coast. It is believed that the survivor picked up may be in error as to the fate of other boats, as the steamer was provided with extra large and safe lifeboats.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—A dispatch from Port Townsend, this evening, says that Henry F. Jelly, the supposed sole survivor of the Pacific, brought here yesterday by the ship Messenger, is in a wretched condition, having been on a raft thirty-six hours before being picked up. He says the Pacific collided with some other vessel, whose light he saw, but in his [illegible] with Captain Gilkey, of the Messenger, lasting [illegible] made no mention of the lights of the vessel, and some think him laboring under a hallucination as to that. Experienced navigators here think more likely she struck a sunken rock. Jelly makes a statement to the following effect:

"I took cabin passage on the Pacific from Victoria, leaving about a quarter past nine on the morning of Thursday, the 4th inst. About two hundred people were on board the steamer. The crew were fighting against a southeaster, and were constantly pumping water into a boat to trim the ship. The boats abaft the paddle boxes had no oars in them; the others had. Between eight and nine in the evening, while in bed, I heard a crash and felt shocked, as if we had struck a rock. I heard something fall, as if rocks had fallen. The starboard bow bell struck to stop, back and go ahead. I went on deck and heard voices say its all right, we have struck a vessel. Saw several lights at a distance; do not think they were colored, but paid little attention. Returning to the cabin, I noticed that the ship took a heavy list to port. I went on deck to the pilot house, and heard some one say 'she is making water very fast.' The captain coming out of his room, I asked him if there were any blue lights or guns. He said the blue lights were in the pilot house; got them and burned five; noticed the engines still working, but no one at the wheel. Went to the starboard side, forward of the paddle box, where a number of men were trying to get the long boat, but could not. Went to the port boat forward; helped five or six women into it; tried to get the boat off, but could not move it. There were about twenty women in it; heard the boats abaft the paddles had got off, but did not see them. Think it was about an hour after the steamer struck when she listed so much. The port boat was in the water. I was in that boat. Cut loose from the davits. The boat filled and turned over. I got on her bottom and helped several up with me. Immediately after the steamer

"SEEMED TO BREAK IN TWO

fore and aft of the smoke stack, fell and struck our boat and the steamer sunk. Think about all the women were in our boat and fear they were all drowned when the boat upset. This was about ten in the evening. The night was not dark, nor the sea very rough, but a fresh breeze was blowing. Afterward I left the bottom of the boat, and with another man climbed on top of the pilot house floating near. Next morning I got some life preservers that were floating near the house, and with their ropes lashed myself and companion to the house. Saw three rafts; the first had one man on it; the next had three men and a woman. I could not make out the other for the distance, except that there were people on it. I think we were thirty or forty miles south of Cape Flattery when the vessel sunk. Passed a light on Tatloosh Island between four and five in the evening. I and my companion staid on the pilot house all of Friday until about four P. M., when he died. I cut him loose. The sea was running very high all day, the waves washing over us. Soon after he died I sighted a vessel, called and heard the people on the rafts calling, but they did not come near. Friday night there was but little wind until morning, when the wind and sea rose. I was then within a mile of the shore of Vancouver Island. Sighted two vessels on the American shore, which passed on. About ten A. M. Saturday, the Messenger picked me up.

[Signed] HENRY F. JELLY."

There was great excitement in the city on hearing the news. The telegraph and newspaper offices and the Merchants' Exchange were beseiged by people who had friends and relatives on board the boat. The steamer Los Angeles will be dispatched, on her arrival to-morrow, to save the survivors if any. Jelly stated informally there was no terror or confusion on the part of the passengers, and that if the boats could have been launched and properly manned, all would have been saved.

A dispatch from Seattle says the Rockwell and Hurlbut troup consisted of A. H. Rockwell and wife, M. D. Hurlbut, J. D. Cowler and W. Tully. It is not certain that they took passage by the Pacific. On the day the vessel sailed Rockwell told an officer of the steamer Salvador that they were booked for the Pacific, but could not get ready and would go by the Salvador.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange, from Port Townsend, says the United States revenue steamer Oliver Wolcott, at three o'clock Monday morning, picked up one of the crew of the Pacific on a raft thirty miles inside the Straits of Fuco. He says Captain Howell was drowned from the same raft, and that the Pacific was struck by a vessel under full sail.

The man rescued by the revenue steamer Oliver Wolcott says the steamer Cala passed in plain sight of the raft while several were surviving. Other vessels also passed in their vicinity. Two boats did get away from the wreck. The Wolcott has also recovered one or two dead bodies. The steamer Guesie Telfair reports seeing a vessel in distress outside the Cape, with her flag union down and bowsprit gone, which was undoubtedly the vessel which collided with the Pacific. The steamer Telfair has recovered three bodies.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Ten Times a Mayor.

PROVIDENCE, November 10.—Thomas Adrile, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day for the tenth time.

Another Disaster at Sea

The Steamer City of Waco Burned Off Galveston.

Passengers and Crew, Numbering Nearly Fifty, All Missing.

Probability that Not a Life was Saved.

GALVESTON, November 9.—The steamship City of Waco, of the Mallory Line, arrived from New York yesterday and was anchored outside, with the fleet of vessels. At one o'clock this morning she was discovered to be on fire. A strong northeast wind was blowing, with showers of rain. The passengers, officers and crew took to the ship's open boats at three o'clock and passed through the fleet. The sea was so high the other vessels could render them no assistance. The last seen of the open boats they were drifting in a westerly direction down the coast. The agents of the line have telegraphed for a list of her passengers. One of the Galveston pilots, who had gone out on her arrival, was also on board. Carriages have been sent down the beach, and a steam tug dispatched outside in search of the missing passengers and crew. The steamer burned to the water's edge and is now reported sinking. It is supposed the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

GALVESTON, November 9.—The City of Waco, which had burned to the water's edge, her hull rolling in a heavy sea, sunk at 1 P. M. to-day, in seven fathoms of water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The wind this morning was blowing a gale. The passengers and crew put off in the ship's boats, of which she had four, besides a life-raft. Persons who went on the burning steamer this morning report her boats all cast loose, except one, which was hanging to the ship's side, one end of the boat having been caught in the rigging, preventing its being launched. The mate of the ship Fusi-Yuma, which was lying about a quarter of a mile from the Waco, reports seeing a boat with persons in it pass his vessel at three o'clock this morning, going westward. He could not say that there were other boats. The sea was running very high at the time. The steam tug Buckthorn was dispatched outside this morning and has been coasting in sight of land all day. She is reported outside yet.

6:30 P. M.—Parties who have been out on the gulf shore to the western extremity of the island, have just returned and bring no intelligence of the missing boats. The agents of the line have telegraphed to Indianola and Brownsville, notifying vessels to be on the lookout for them.

7 P. M.—One of the pilot boats which has been outside all day, has just returned and brings no tidings. Parties from down the island saw a farmer from near San Luis Pass, who reports having seen a small boat pass down this morning, which, from his description, it is thought may have been one of the boats from the Waco. It was some distance out in the gulf and he could not distinguish persons in it, but saw what appeared to be temporary sails. The boat was drifting rapidly westward.

7:30 P. M.—The steam tug Buckthorn has just arrived and brings the following additional particulars: Her officers stopped at the fleet, when going out, to ascertain from the different vessels lying near where the Waco was burned all the information possible relative to her passengers and crew. Only one of them, the steamer Fusi-Yuma, could give any information. Her officers report having seen what appeared to be a raft pass them. They made an effort to launch one of their boats, but before it could be done the raft was lost sight of in the storm and darkness. The officers of the Buckthorn report, about twelve miles west and five miles from shore, passing the foremast and foreyards of the Waco, with sails attached, which had burned off just above the deck, and they think this is what was taken for a raft by the Fusi-Yuma. The Buckthorn went twenty miles west and could find no trace of the missing boats.

8 P. M.—The steamer Clinton is just in from Indianola, and brings no news. The agent of the Mallory Line is arranging to-night to dispatch another steamer at daylight, with hopes of finding the Waco's boats lower down the coast. The wind changed to the northwest about two o'clock, and it is thought if the boats had not made a landing on the western coast they have been carried out many miles to sea. It is stated that the life-boats are all supplied with water, but it is thought the officers or passengers did not secure any provisions for the boats. There is no reliable information to be obtained as to the origin of the fire. There were heavy showers of rain early in the night, with lightning. Some think the ship was struck by lightning, and having a considerable quantity of oil aboard, the flames could not be extinguished. The agents of the line state that there were forty-seven or forty-eight persons on board the Waco, including passengers, officers and crew. Crowds have gathered at the company's office throughout the day to learn the latest news. There is much dissatisfaction at the conduct of the officers and men on board the other vessels, which were all lying in sight, and a number of which were lying very near the burning steamer. With the exception of the efforts made by the Fusi-Yuma, there does not appear to have been anything done toward saving those on the Waco. Their excuse is the terrible sea, which would have swamped their boats had they succeeded in launching them.

10 P. M.—It seems the Waco was lying with her head to the gale and the fire, which first appeared forward on deck, had caught in the large quantity of oil and swept over the vessel, burning everything before it. Fifteen vessels were lying at anchor, thirteen of which were to leeward of the Waco. The supposition is that if any of the passengers or crew had appeared aft on the vessel's deck, or any boats had been launched, they would have been seen by some of the other vessels, none of which can confirm the first rumors of seeing boats pass through the fleet. The impression now is gaining ground that not a soul on board the ill-fated vessel is alive.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The steamer City of Waco was an iron screw steamship, of 1,500 tons burthen. She was built about two years ago at Chester, Pa., and was in a thoroughly good condition, having been overhauled just before sailing from this port. Her value was $250,000, partially insured. Her cargo was worth $100,000. She carried a crew of thirty men, including officers. Her passenger list numbered twenty in the cabin and steerage. Her cabin passengers were: Miss Moelling, Mr. C. Rogers and wife, H. Meyer, Mrs. A. Horsley and child, Fanny Heiler and B. W. Edemeyer. In the steerage there were twelve passengers, as follows: Robert Tarkenton, Mrs. Mary Ehrenberger, S. S. Duane, A. Frasier, Wm. Mackintosh, Alex. Chrisholm, M. Minesta and son, A. Steinseleske, E. Driesbauch, J. L. Albert and P. J. Martin.

GALVESTON, November 10.—The Galveston steamer Buckthorn was dispatched outside again at three o'clock this morning, in search of the missing passengers and crew of the City of Waco. She will cruise westward sixty miles along the coast before returning. Captain J. N. Sawyer, agent of the Mallory Line, also started out on board of one of the pilot boats in seach of the missing boats. The only hopes now entertained for the safety of the passengers and crew are based upon the statement of Captain Irvine of the steamer Buckthorn, who saw the foremast while out yesterday. He reports that the end of the mast was burned off apparently between the decks, or very close below the floor, and on the upper deck, which indicates that the fire was below and between decks, in which case the fire may have been burning some time, and given the officers, crew and passengers ample time to leave the ship before the flames reached the upper deck, and was discovered by the other vessels. It is thought the passengers and crew may have escaped in the darkness.

GALVESTON, November 10.—The English steamer Abdiel has just come from outside. She was anchored directly to the leeward of the Waco. Her mate reports that the fire was discovered about 12:30, and the ship appeared to be one mass of flame. The officers of the Abdiel immediately ordered steam up and their small boats in readiness for assistance. The mate states that he heard cries of distress from five or six persons in the water. One was the voice of a woman or child, clinging to what appeared to be a spar, or a piece of one, by the vessel's mast. The sea was breaking over the Abdiel. The mate went aft and saw the spar again, but every soul had been washed off of it. As soon as steam could be made, the Abdiel moved up alongside the burning ship, as near as her officers dared go. They state that not a person was to be seen on her, and they do not think it possible for one of her small boats to have been launched. The Waco was rolling fearfully in the storm, and sparks and cinders were flying over and past the Abdiel. The officers of the Abdiel placed lights in their small boats and had them in readiness to launch. Her crew were on the watch for any of the Waco's people, but none were seen or heard. The mates states that the fire on the Waco seemed to spread over the entire vessel in a few minutes. He thinks she was first struck by lightning which ignited the oil on board and burned every thing on the upper decks before the pasengers or crew could have left their berths and reached the small boats. The steamer and pilot boats sent out this morning have not yet returned.

GALVESTON, November 10, 9:30 P. M.—The steam tug Buckthorn has just returned from the outside. Captain Irvine saw one of the Waco's boats, which had been considerably burnt and floated off, and some steps and pieces of her cabin. There was no trace of any of the passengers or crew. It is reported to-night that when the steamship Clinton passed the Australian, lying at the mouth of San Bernard river, yesterday, she was signalled, but the Clinton, not knowing of the Waco disaster, did not stop. Hopes are now entertained that some of the Waco's people may be saved on board to Australian. If the pilot boat, which is now cruising in that vicinity, does not reach her, there will be another steamer dispatched west to-morrow.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET—SPEECH OF DISRAELI ON TURKISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, November 9.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet to-night, which was attended by members of the Cabinet and other distinguished guests. Mr. Disraeli, in reply to the usual toast in honor of Her Majesty's Government, highly complimented Mr. Wade on the settlement of the China difficulty, and continued: "I wish I could say that foreign affairs nearer home were as satisfactory as our relations with China. A partial revolt in Turkey has produced a state of things such as thereafter becomes critical. The forbearance of the Great Powers immediately interested, produced an effect such as some months ago gave us the right to believe that the disturbance would cease immediately. Since then a financial catastrophe has revived the struggle and given a new aspect to all the circumstances. It is impossible to deny that the circumstances are critical, but I still have great confidence in the forbearance of the powers. I have not merely a trust but a conviction that means will be found to bring about a satisfactory result, consistent with the maintenance of the peace of Europe. I will not contemplate any other result. The interests of the Imperial Powers in reference to the question are more direct, but not more considerable, than those of Great Britain. Men who have charge of our affairs are deeply conscious of the magnitude of our interests, which they are resolved to guard and maintain." Mr. Disraeli, after glowing references to Indian, Colonial and domestic affairs, concluded with these words: "When I speak here again next year I hope to be able to congratulate you upon the maintenance of peace, and I trust also upon the success of our domestic policy. So, if an exigency should arise and the sovereign be called upon to show her power and force, she would be able to appeal to a contented and confiding people."

ACCIDENT TO STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS.

LONDON, November 10.—There is a report at Lloyds that the steamship Ville de Paris arrived at Havre, from New York, this morning, and struck a pier in the harbor, opening her fore part, and that her position may become critical, if the present gale continues.

HAVRE, November 10.—The steamer Ville de Paris is now moored to the quay, apparently in a safe position. Her stem is considerably damaged. It is expected that she will go into dock to-morrow.

SIX HUNDRED OPERATIVES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRE.

LONDON, November 10.—The factory of Cook & Son, wholesale clothiers at Tamorith, Staffordshire, has been destroyed by fire. Six hundred operatives are thrown out of work.

THE VATICAN'S REPLY TO SPAIN.

LONDON, November 11, 6 A. M.—The reply of the Vatican to Spain's note was sent to Madrid yesterday. The Vatican accepted the declaration of the Spanish Government that it is desirous of coming to an understanding, and has given the Nuncio at Madrid instructions to negotiate.

THE STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD CASE.

Decision of the Supreme Court—The Claim of the County Not Sustained.

The case of the County of Allegheny against the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and in which a judgment was obtained in favor of the county, amounting to some $90,000, was decided by the Supreme Court, yesterday, adverse to the claim of the county. Following is the opinion:

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company vs. Allegheny county. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, argued October 4, 1875. Opinion by Justice Gordon, as follows:

The act of the 25th of February, 1853, did but authorize the county of Allegheny, through its Commissioners, to subscribe to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. It conferred upon the county no power to lend money. To pay for this subscription, the Commissioners were authorized to issue interest bearing bonds, which the railroad company was required to receive as cash at par. This act, so far from contemplating that the company was to pay the interest upon these bonds, provided that the County Commissioners should make provision therefor as in other cases of bonds of said county. It is therefore obvious that the Legislature contemplated an exchange of the stock of the Company as a full equivalent for the bonds of the county, and that the county should occupy no other or better position than other subscribers to the stock of the road. It certainly did not intend that, as to dividend, the county shares should be preferred. When, therefore, the company contracted to pay an annual interest of six per cent. on the county stock, for a period of thirty-two years, it certainly exceeded its authority. If such power existed we have not been informed of it; and we need no more than repeat the rule, so often expressed in our books, that the powers of a corporation must be found in its charter or arise by necessary implication therefrom. This company was incorporated by a special act of Assembly, approved March 29, 1849, subject to the provisions of the act of February 19, 1849, commonly known as the General Railroad act. This latter recited act not only does not confer the power contended for by the plaintiff below, but in express terms prohibits the exercise of any such power. The ninth section provides that the "directors, shall in no case (in declaring dividends) exceed the net profits actually acquired by the company, *so that the capital stock shall never be impaired thereby.*" In case of a violation of the provisions of this section, the directors are made individually liable for the amount of the capital stock so paid out. Now, from the special verdict, we find that the company paid the accruing interest upon the county stock for the years 1854, 1855 and 1856. The road was then unfinished; for, from the same source, we discover that in May, 1856, the road was leased to King & Thompson for the term of twenty-one years, they agreeing to finish the road and pay to the stockholders thereof four per cent. per annum on $1,500,000, subsequently modified to forty per cent. on the gross earnings. King & Thompson afterwards assigned to the Western Transportation Company, but neither of these parties have ever paid anything to the Company. It is therefore quite certain that the interest paid on the county stock came out of the capital of the Company, and it is equally certain that if we compel a payment, it must be drawn from the same source. The special verdict thus exhibits a contract prohibited by the statute, and it follows that it cannot be enforced, Fowler vs. Scully 22, P. F., Smith, 456, and as is said by Justice Agnew, in that case, the argument that the State alone can call in question the legality of the act of the company, has no place here.

Leaving, however, the Act of Assembly out of the question, there yet remains the fact that in thus contracting with the county for a bonus on its subscription, the Directors of this company were acting without authority. Such being the case, the corporation was not bound. The prime object of the creation of this company, was the building of a railroad—an undertaking in which the public was largely interested. It was to be built, if at all, from money subscribed to its stock. If, however, the money so raised, must first go to the payment of interest—upon these very subscriptions, it is obvious that it would soon be consumed, and thus the main object of the organization defeated.

Again, if the county of Allegheny was alone to receive this annual dividend, bonus or interest, as it may happen to be designated, the remaing shareholders might well complain that the contract is a fraud upon their rights. It is true that those shareholders who assented to the arrangement might be stopped from calling it in question, but as it colud not effect such as did not assent, for those who subsequently subscribed, an estoppel could not be worked against the company. * * *

This court sustained a similar subscription in the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, 13 P. F. Smith, 126, only on the ground of an act of Assembly authorizing it, and though the contract, like that in controversy, stipulated for the payment of interest for thirty years on the bonds issued by the county in payment of its subscription, yet it was held that such interest was payable only for and not beyond the time specifically fixed by the act that was until the completion of the road.

Thompson, Chief Justice, who delivers the opinion of the court, says: "Without express authority, or beyond the limits of authority conferred, we think the company had no power to bind its stockholders, who constituted the company, to pay the interest to the county of Allegheny, for the period of thirty years, or any other period." This authority being full and to the point, we may rest upon it. In addition to this we may notice the fact that the country has no such peculiar equities as would invoke the doctrine of estoppel in its favor, even were we in a position to apply it. The county received the same compensation for its subscription that others did. It can stand on no higher level and can ask for no greater consideration than its fellow shareholders. All go for their money or bonds, just what the law contemplated they should get, viz: shares of the company's stock. If it turned out to be worthless as to one, it was worthless to all. Hence there is no reason why the county should be preferred to the individual shareholder. We have been cited to many authorities, showing that the misuse or abuse by a corporation of its corporate powers, does not necessarily avoid its contracts made under such abuse of authority. These authorities are neither impugned nor doubted; they simply do not apply to the case under consideration, for it is not to be doubted that not merely a corporation, but also any natural person may repudiate a contract executed by an agent without authority. In the case in hand, the Directors of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, in executing the contract with the county, acted *ultra vires*, in that they agreed that the county shares of stock should bear interest, and having so acted, the company may well repudiate that contract. The judgment of the court below is reversed.

CLEARFIELD DRAFT TROUBLES.

Trial of Joseph Lansberry for the Murder of Cyrus Butler.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge McKennan presiding, the case of the United States vs. Joseph Lansbury, indicted for the murder of Cyrus Butler, was taken up Tuesday morning. The murder, as our readers know, was committed in the fall of 1864, and was the result, as is alleged, of an organized resistance to the draft in Clearfield county. Lansberry was among those who had been drafted in the township in which he resided, and as he failed to report, Provost Marshal Campbell sent two special agents to arrest him. In attempting to make the arrest, one of these men (Butler) was shot by Lansberry, and fatally wounded. The assailant fled, and was not arrested until last spring, when he was apprehended and brought to this city for trial on a charge of murder.

Lansberry is about fifty years of age, has followed the occupation of a farmer, and there is nothing striking or peculiar in his appearance. He has a wife living, but no children. He is represented by Messrs. Weir and Gibson, and Thomas M. Marshall. R. B. Carnahan, and District Attorney Reed appear for the Government.

When arraigned, the defendant plead not guilty, and the work of empanneling a jury began. This occupied some three hours, the defendant challenging twenty jurors and the Government four. The following named jurors were sworn: Joel Truesdale, merchant, West Alexandria; Henry Shanse, farmer, Woodcock, Crawford county; John R. Anderson, farmer, Washington county; John McDonough, farmer, Washington county; H. P. Houseman, farmer, Fayette county; Frank M. Eastman, gentleman, Butler county; Wm. J. Mulford, merchant, Susquehanna county; Wm. A. Reynolds, gentleman, Wyoming county; James McKinney, farmer, Butler county; James H. Geary, farmer, Westmoreland county; Jacob Schaffer, minister, Allegheny county; Joshua A. Ellis, gentleman, Lycoming county.

After the jury had been sworn, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., opened the case on the part of the Government. He commenced by reading the laws under which the prisoner was drafted, and then proceeded to detail the circumstances attending the homicide. He said the Government expected to establish the fact that the murder of Captain Butler was committed by the prisoner, and that the crime was done while the deceased was endeavoring to arrest him as a deserter from the army.

After Mr. Carnahan concluded, District Attorney Reed offered in evidence a number of documents, showing the appointment of Provost Marshal Campbell, in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania district, and the appointment of Cyrus Butler and George Van Vleet, September 17, 1864, as Deputy Provost Marshals or Special Agents; also the records showing the quota of soldiers wanted from Clearfield county and Lawrence township also, where Lansberry resided; also the records showing that Lansberry had been drafted, but failed to report.

THE TESTIMONY.

The following testimony was then elicited:

Col. H. S. Campbell sworn—Was Provost Marshal of the Nineteenth district in 1864; knew Cyrus Butler; recommended his appointment as special agent; knew Mr. Van Vleet; Mr. Butler was under my control as Provost Marshal; in October, 1864, I sent Butler and Van Vleet specially to arrest Lansberry; it was reported to me that in attempting to make the arrest Lansberry had been killed; Lansberry's arrest had been ordered because he was a non-reporting drafted man.

George Van Vleet sworn—In October, 1864, resided in Brookville, Jefferson county; in October, 1864, was special agent of the Provost Marshal's department; knew Cyrus Butler; he held a similar position; he resided also in Brookville; Mr. Bulter and I received orders to go to Clearfield; first we went to see how things stood in Clearfield county, about deserters from the draft. Attended to this duty and reported. Then went a second time to make some arrests, which we did. A third time we were sent specially to arrest a man named Lansberry. We expected resistance, as we were told Lansberry was a desperate character. This was about the last of the month. We proceeded with caution. A man named Miller was with us. We went near to the house on Sunday morning and watched for a time. A man came out and Miller said that it was Lansberry. He went to the barn. It was a foggy morning and about daylight. We then went to the house, and when he returned from the barn I told him to halt, that he was my prisoner. Butler also told him to halt. He went into the house, closing the door. We forced the door and followed him in. Lansberry went up stairs, closely followed by Butler. When Butler was about half way up the stairs he was shot by Lansberry. I suppose it was a gun he fired with, as when I got up the stairs I saw him strike Butler with the gun, breaking the stock. Butler fell, I suppose, dead. Lansberry and I then had a little scuffle, but not much. He got out and got ahead of me; pursued him a short distance, when he disappeared in a piece of woods; Miller and I went back, and found Butler had got out of the house, and I found him a hundred or a hundred and fifty rods from the house, lying beside a fence; Miller went for a wagon and we hauled Butler to Clearfield; he died at Dunlap's hotel, about two o'clock the next morning (Monday); I remained with him until he died; the bullet entered near the navel, a little to the left.

Cross examined—Had not been drinking that morning; have no recollection of ever being in David Miller's house; did not drink there; when we followed Lansberry into the house, we went through one room, into another in which was the stairway. Some one of us may have asked "where that man went to," but do not recollect of saying anything. Do not recollect that either of us threatened to "shoot the son of a —." We were not boisterous, and neither of us threatened or cursed. We did not shoot first.

Mr. Marshall asked the witness how he could describe the manner in which Lansberry held the gun and shot Butler, when he (witness) did not see either the man or the gun at the time of the shooting—and he replied that, from the position of the parties, Lansberry must have held the gun so as to shoot down the stairway. This was only a supposition or inference.

In chief—After the shot was fired, Lansberry struck Butler over the head and shoulder with the gun, the stock of which was broken. I examined the gun afterward, and found it had been discharged. Butler and I both fired, simultaneously, in the direction where the first shot came from.

The court then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The case of Joseph Lansberry, indicted for the murder of Cyrus Butler, in Clearfield county, in October, 1864, was resumed Wednesday, before Judge McKennan of the United States Circuit Court. As stated Wednesday, Lansberry had been drafted and failed to report, and Butler, who had been detailed to arrest him, was killed in the attempt.

The Government resumed the examination of witnesses, as follows:

VAN VLEET RECALLED.

Mr. Van Vleet was recalled by Mr. Carnahan: Do not recognize the prisoner; saw him but a very short space of time eleven years ago; Miller joined me in the pursuit for Lansberry; he was the man who struck and shot Col. Butler.

Re-cross—Did not say to a woman in the house, in the hearing of Maurice Wallace, "D—n you, I will have mercy on you;" did not use any insulting language to her; asked Mrs. Owens where the man (Lansberry) was; did not flourish the gun over her head and threaten her; did not swear at Miller when I called him in; don't know that I called him in; don't use profane language.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH MILLER.

Joseph Miller sworn—Reside in Bradford township, Clearfield county, and lived there in October, 1874; know Joseph Lansberry; that is him there (pointing to the prisoner); have known him for thirty years; saw him on the 30th of October, 1864, at his own home; Mr. Butler and Mr. Van Vleet had came from Jefferson county to arrest Lansberry; they did not know where he lived, nor did they know the man; they found out that I knew him, and employed me as guide; arrived at Lansberry's about four o'clock, and we waited till daylight, when Lansberry came out; I told them that he was the man and they went to arrest him; Lansberry went to the barn and afterwards went to the house; I was about 250 feet from him when I recognized him; there was a woman in the house, and as the officers entered heard her exclaim, "my Joe," and something else, but don't recollect what it was; the shooting occurred just then; think she cried that the "officers had him," or had come to get him; at this time Lansberry was feeding some stock about fifteen or eighteen feet away, but when the woman cried out he immediately ran to the house; the next thing I heard was the shooting and Lansberry soon afterward ran out of the house and fled, Van Vleet following and calling me to join in the pursuit; I fired at him three times with a revolver; Lansberry ran to the woods: he had a rifle barrel in his hand; the stock was broken off; heard three shots in the house, two together and one in a little while afterward; saw Colonel Butler after my return from my chase after Lansberry; I was with the party which took Mr. Butler back to Clearfield; saw Colonel Butler on Sunday about 10 A. M., which was the last time I saw him alive; examined the gun barrel which Lansberry had carried; Van Vleet was upon the other side of the house when the woman cried out.

Cross-examined—I ran toward Lansberry as he fled, and he sort of passed in front of me; saw his left side; he had his coat on; there was a dog with him; saw blood on his left coat sleeve; I had fired once at him, but it was not within reach of him; saw the blood on his arm right after I fired the first shot; I think the blood was on his arm when he came out of the house; did not examine the gunbarrel with a ramrod; the gunbarrel has been lost.

PREVIOUS THREATS.

John S. Radebaugh, sworn—Am acquainted with Joseph Lansberry; talked with him in 1864 concerning the draft; met Lansberry near Clearfield, and we talked the matter over; I told him I heard he had been drafted; asked him what he was going to do—whether he was going to put in a substitute for $300, or report; he said he was going to do neither; I told him he had better do one or the other, and if he had no money he could borrow it likely.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., one of the counsel for the defense, objected to the testimony, and Mr. Carnahan stated in writing what he proposed to prove by the witness, viz: that the prisoner had announced that he would not obey the draft.

Witness resumed: I told him they would take him dead or alive, and he said the first man "who comes to take me I will shoot." that ended the conversation.

Cross examined—I was in a buggy and Lansberry was on foot; the conversation took place before the fall election; don't remember what I went to Clearfield for on that day; told the conversation to William Betz, of Clearfield; he is not here; told it to others, but can't remember who they were; never hunted the woods for Lansberry with a gun to kill him.

Re-Direct—Never saw the prisoner from the time of the conversation related in 1864, until yesterday in Court.

Dr. J. G. Hartzell, sworn—Resided in Clearfield in October, 1864; saw Cyrus Butler, or a gentleman of that name, on a Sunday, a few hours after the occurrence; cannot remember who was with him; he was in a dying condition from a bullet wound in the abdomen; saw him but once.

Michael A. Frank sworn—Resided in Clearfield is 1864, and knew Joseph Lansberry; was postmaster at that time; he came into my office; I told him he was young and he had better go or pay $300; I told him I would help him; told him to run down a raft and it would meet the expenses of a subtitute; he said if he paid the money his property would be levied upon and sold; he was not married then; I told him I would get out the lumber for him not charge him a cent; I left there in 1869, and never saw him from the time of the conversation related.

Cross-examined—He seemed pleased with my proposition; once afterward he sent word with his brother that he wanted to see me, but he never called; at that time the officers were in pursuit of him, and things were getting quite warm.

John S. McKernan sworn—Resided in Clearfield in 1864, and was Deputy Provost Marshal; did not know Joseph Lansberry; I went to Lansberry's house several times to arrest him; afterwards went to the river, where a crowd of men were at work, and Lansberry was pointed out; it appeared the first man I passed was Lansberry; I turned around and saw that he was running away; he was nearing a wood; I was on horseback, but knew I could not overtake him; do not now recognize him.

Walter Miller, sworn—Was sent to Lansberry's house on October 30th, 1864, by Colonel Butler to see if Lansberry was at home; (the testimony of this witness was corroborative of that of his brother Joseph Miller, elsewhere given) saw Colonel Butler after the shooting; I procured a conveyance and took him to Clearfield; the wound was from a gun shot, and the ball seemed to be of pretty large caliber; I recognize the prisoner as Joseph Lansberry.

Dr. Charles M. Matson, sworn—Was surgeon of the Board of Enrollment in 1864, and stationed at Waterford, Erie county.

A WITNESS OBJECTED TO.

E. G. Rathbone was the next witness called on the part of the Government.

Mr. Gibson, for defense, objected to the examination on the ground that the defense had not been notified that Mr. Rathbone would be called as a witness. He thought if the Government intended to deal fairly with the prisoner, a complete list of witnesses should be furnished before the case was called up for trial.

Judge M'Kennan said that the act of Congress, requiring the list of witnesses to be furnished to defendant, certainly did not require that the complete list should be furnished every time. If the defendant had notice at any time, the requirements of the law had been fully met.

Some further discussion ensued between counsel, when District attorney Reed stated that from the information he had been able to gather, Mr. Rathbone had not been present at the last term of court, and that the name of the witness had not been at any time furnished to the defendant. He regretted this, as Mr. R. was an important witness on the part of the Government. In view of the facts stated, however, he would ask leave to withdraw the witness.

After the witness had left the stand Mr. Carnahan anounced the case closed on the part of the Government. He gave notice to the defense, however, that the Government would hold that the failure to notify the defendant that Mr. Rathbone would be called as a witness, would not prevent them from calling him as a witness for defense.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Weir opened the case for the defense. He said that they expected to be able to prove that Van Vleet and Butler had made a sudden and violent attack upon Lansberry, firing two shots at him, and putting him on the defensive from the very start; and that the subsequent resistance of Lansberry was in self-defense, and to save his own life.

THE TESTIMONY.

Martin B. Owen, sworn—Reside in Clearfield county, two and a half miles from town, at the house of Joseph Lansberry; (the witness here described the premises from a diagram submitted by counsel for the defense;) Lansberry was at home on Saturday night, October 30th; the next morning, as I was returning from the barn, I saw him coming in; the next thing I heard was an uproar at the door, and two men came to the door and, uttering loud oaths, said "Let us in here;" Lansberry had come into our part of the house; his apartments were in the other end of the house; think one of the men was named Van Vleet; they broke through the door; an inside door was closed by one of the women, when the men threw it open again; they asked me where Lansberry was and I told them he had gone out; the small man said "I was a liar," and the large one said I am going to shoot the d—— anyhow; he has gone up stairs; this was said in a loud tone of voice; they then pulled the stair door open and started up stairs; the largest man was ahead going into the stairway; then I heard two shots fired; the next thing I saw Lansberry go out of the door; next saw the small man come down stairs and go out of the door with a gun barrel in his hand and start after Lansberry; Mr. Miller also followed him; did not notice a wound upon Mr. Lansberry, or blood upon his arm; Lansberry's dog, which went away with him, returned bespattered with blood.

A discussion here took place between the court and counsel for the defense in regard to the admission of evidence as to the conduct of the officers after the flight of Lansberry, the court insisting that it was not admissible as evidence.

Mr. Gibson argued that it tended to show the powerful violence of the officers, and if it could be shown that the officers acted in a highly criminal manner, their brutal conduct would rob them of the shield of their authority.

The witness resumed—Each man as he entered the house for Lansberry had a revolver in his hand, and held it out at arms length; but a short time elapsed from the moment they entered the stairway until the firing occurred; did not hear Van Vleet and his companion say anything until they got to the door; they came in the door alongside of each other; they were close to the stairway when they called out they would shoot him (Lansberry) and immediately proceeded up stairs.

Cross examined—Lived in the house with Lansberry from May until October; he had been at home frequently before the 30th; when he came into our apartments on that morning he came with a rush; I was standing up at the time; could see the door on the west side of the house, but did not notice Lansberry going out there or up stairs either; the whole thing came upon me so suddenly that I could not notice everything; don't know why I told the officers that Lansberry was not there; did not know that he was up stairs at the time; I was alarmed, but I did not know what was up Lansberry never told me he expected a visit from the officers; I heard the door crack when it was burst open; the diagram was made under my care; I stood in one place nearly all the time; don't know what it meant on the diagram by first position of Owens in the corner; I was not in the corner; there was another Owens in the room; it was my wife; there was no other man of that name in the room; am certain one of the men called me a d—— liar; am also certain Col. Butler said he would shoot the d———; heard two shots at the head of the stairs; or somewhere on the stairs; was very near but could not state whether they were pistol or gun shots; they came one after the other; did not hear a word said or spoken on the stairs; it was dark at the head of the stairs, and you could not see very much in there; saw Lansberry run out of the door on the west side; Lansberry had a gun and revolver.

Mr. Carnahan gave notice that he would continue the cross-examination of this witness in the morning, as he was not yet through with him.

The Court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

The Clark-McCully Case.

The question whether the late James McCully actually did order his executors to pay to Robert D. Clark the sum of $75,000, or whether the paper produced by Clark is a forgery, was ably argued yesterday, before the Supreme Court, and excited much interest among members of the profession, as well as laymen, the Court room being well filled. Having given most of the testimony adduced in this somewhat noted case, as well as the legal points raised by the able counsel on both sides—Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell and Marshall for the executors, and Mr. Acheson, for Clark—we shall not attempt a review of the case now. The first contest was in admitting the paper to probate, which resulted in the Register deciding that the paper was a testamentary writing. The case was then tried before a jury, Judge Stowe presiding, and a verdict was rendered in favor of Clark. An appeal was taken, and the paper book of the plaintiffs in error is very voluminous, containing 256 pages, comprising a history of the case, the argument in brief of counsel and the testimony. The necessary preparations which have been made, in the way of obtaining testimony and having it printed, in order to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court, have cost the plaintiffs in error nearly $1,000.

The case turns upon the validity of the paper alleged to have been executed by Mr. McCully, providing for the payment, after his death, to Clark, of the amount stated. The paper is in the handwriting of Clark, who claimed that it was a testamentary paper. It was proved as a will by two witnesses, one being Clark himself. During the argument, the attention of counsel was directed by the Court to the act of 1869, relative to the admission of interested parties as witnesses—as to whether, in such cases as this, the act admits as witnesses only those upon whom the estate would be cast under the intestate laws, had there been no will, excluding devisees who would not inherit. As the law requires two witnesses to establish the will, the construction of this act becomes a matter of prime importance for Clark.

Another interesting question is, whether the devisee (Clark), in whose handwriting the body of the paper is, is competent to prove knowledge by McCully of the contents, although he might be a competent witness to the signature.

British Free Trade—Its Decline and Fall.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Some twenty years since there was made to the British Parliament a report in which that body was assured that "the large capitals" of Britain constituted "the great instruments of warfare against the competing capitals of foreign countries, and the most essential instruments now remaining by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained."

To the end that such "warfare" might successfully be carried out it was needed that all the barriers then existing throughout the world should be broken down, and hence it was that the British free-trade system came to be inaugurated by a nation that, by aid of a protective system more complete than any other that stands recorded, had been enabled to arrive at the idea that there should be but a single "workshop for the world," the place for which was to be found in Britain.

That the selfish character of this extraordinary system is becoming from day to day more clearly understood, and that its decline and fall are close at hand, was shown by us a few days since. Since then, however, our neighbors of the *Press* have given to their readers a highly interesting communication from Col. Forney, embracing passages from British journals and from speeches of eminent Englishmen, so fully corroborating the views there given that we cannot refrain from again presenting the subject in our columns, as follows:

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as is here shown:

"The development of a considerable feeling in favor of a system of protection has thrown the German free-traders almost into a state of consternation. At first the heresy reappeared among the laboring people, especially those who are tainted with clumsy theories of socialism, and who, in the present depressed state of industry, jumped to the inference that any change would be reform. * * * * * * But these protectionists soon began to receive recruits from two sources—from the politicians who thought they recognized a growing cause, and from the suppressed protectionists among the scholars. And to complete the general astonishment, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the organ of the Chancellor himself, began a series of articles, in which, with a good deal of hedging, the writer opened the way for grave concessions to the enemies of free trade. What could this signify? Had Prince Bismarck from his quiet retreat at Varzin seen the symptoms of a coming storm, or had he worked out by his summer reading a modified theory of trade and production?"

The answer to these questions is, in our view, a very simple one. Believing in the idea of an universal brotherhood of nations so industriously propagated by means of British books and journals, and with little leisure for examination of the question, Prince Bismarck had been a believer in the free trade doctrine. In "his quiet retreat at Varzin" he has had occasion to remark the wonderful difference, since the recent war, between the forward progress of protective and apparently ruined France, and the backward one of triumphant and free trade Germany; the result exhibiting itself in the facts, that he has learned to appreciate the destructive character of the British free trade "warfare," and has become a convert to the doctrines of that school of economists which advocates the idea of an industrial independence to be attained by means of bringing consumers and producers into closer connection with each other.

Next in order we have an article from the London *Times*, in which its readers are advised that the German economists recently assembled at Munich "have declared in favor of a policy of protection;" that agitation in opposition to renewal of existing reciprocity treaties is becoming universal; and that "Sir Stafford Northcote, noting these occurrences, warns us that the danger of an abandonment of free-trade principles by some of the Continental governments is not 'entirely chimerical.'"

Seeing all this, the *Times* is forced to the conclusion that "the danger of a step backward is not unreal," and forthwith undertakes to show that the cause of "this revived strength of protection" is to be found in the "sudden spread of representative institutions during the last twelve or fifteen years." What, however, is that but an admission that as the people at large become better informed, and as they obtain more and more control over public affairs, they become less disposed to permit further maintenance of a system that has for its object the establishment of a single "work shop" to which all the raw materials of the world are to be brought, to be there exchanged for the finished products of which they stand in need? What is it but an admission that the growth of civilization and freedom is adverse to the maintenance of the British free-trade system?

Britain fears such growth for the reason that with every stage of progress there is an increase of competition for the supply of those rude and inferior commodities with which she has been accustomed to supply the world. France, on the contrary, has reason to rejoice at all such progress, for the reason that with each such stage there arises increased demand for the products of that wonderful skill and taste which have been fostered into existence by means of a thoroughly protective policy maintained through the whole of the present century; the consequences exhibiting themselves in the fact already noticed, that her foreign commerce grows more rapidly than that of any other country of the world.

The more our readers shall study the facts that have been thus presented the more, as we think, must they be led to the conclusion that the decline of British free trade has already made such progress as to warrant the idea that its final fall cannot be long delayed.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

A Man at Six Mile Ferry Has His Neck Broken—Investigation of the Tigress Boiler Explosion.

An accident occurred Tuesday afternoon at Six Mile Ferry, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, causing the instant death of a man named John George Mantz. The deceased, who is a carpenter, in the employ of the railroad company, was, together with others, engaged in cutting down a tree near the railroad track at the point indicated. A rope had been made fast to the top of the tree and to a post of the trestle work in order to prevent the tree from falling on the track. The deceased and a colored man were sitting on the rope, and when the tree fell the sudden tightening of the rope threw Mantz and the colored man several feet into the air, the former falling on his head and breaking his neck. The colored man was only slightly injured. The body of the deceased was placed on a train and brought to his home on Washington street, Twenty-ninth ward, South Side, where it was viewed by the Coroner and a jury. The inquest will be resumed this evening at the Coroner's office. Deceased was forty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

THE TIGRESS EXPLOSION.

The jury empanneled by the Coroner to investigate the boiler explosion on the steamer Tigress Friday morning, by which Joseph and John Tarr lost their lives, met at the Coroner's office at half-past seven o'clock last evening to hear testimony. The only witnesses present were Samuel Layton and Thomas Wilmot, the former a fireman and the latter a deck hand on the boat. Layton testified in substance that the only engineer on the boat at the time of the explosion was quite a young man; witness did not know his name. There was not a drop of water visible in the ash pan from the time the boat left Pittsburgh until the explosion occurred; the accident happened eleven miles below this city. The experience of witness as a fireman was that when water did not escape in the ash pan at each stroke of the engine there was not much water in the boilers.

Mr. Wilmot was sitting on the capstan at the time of the explosion. Joseph Tarr was killed instantly, and John Tarr died after he was taken home.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses the inquest was adjourned till Wednesday evening at seven o'clock.

Inspectors Atkinson and Neeld are still taking testimony in the case. Several important witnesses have been sent for and the investigation cannot be concluded until their arrival. The inspectors will probably finish the investigation to-day.

The funeral of John and Joseph Tarr, who were killed by the explosion, took place from their late residence, on the South Side, yesterday afternoon. Capt. McCloskey, the owner of the Tigress, kindly volunteered to pay all funeral expenses in consideration of the fact that the family of the deceased are in indigent circumstances.

The Oil Creek Railroad.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesday, Judge McKennan presiding, Thomas M. Marshall moved the Court for a rule on the trustees of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, to show cause why the order heretofore granted should not be set aside. He stated that the trustees, Messrs. Fargo, of New York, and Moorhead, of Philadelphia, had obtained an order for the sale of the road in default of payment of interest on second mortgage bonds; that the road was not only not insolvent, but had money enough to pay all its debts; that the road owed the Pennsylvania Transportation Company $190,000, which company he represented as counsel. He therefore moved the Court for a rule on the trustees, to show cause why the order of sale should not be vacated and allow the railroad company to pay the coupons and other indebtedness of the company, and the same was granted and made returnable on the 27th inst. The counsel for the trustees are Samuel Thompson and D. T. Watson, Esqs.

Flagman Killed at Broadford.

On Monday afternoon Mr. George W. Bixby, a flagman on freight trains on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, was engaged in coupling cars in his train at Broadford, Pennsylvania, when he was caught between the platforms and crushed to death. He was about twenty-seven years of age, and lived in Connellsville, where he leaves a widow and one child. Mr. Bixby was employed on the trains running between Pittsburgh and Connellsville, and formerly ran to Cumberland, where he had many friends.

FAMILIES who have fathers, sons or brothers addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, should read the advertisement elsewhere, headed "Save the Drunkard." The remedy offered is in use by a regular practicing physician in this city, and is never used without good effect.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1875.

Monetary affairs moved along in the usual course to-day, without many events of a character to break the monotony of the day's business. The condition of things at the banks was rather quiet, and outside of the regular transactions with depositors and correspondents, little business was done. The feeling in Eastern exchange is gradually working easier, and while the supply is still somewhat below the commercial requirements, there were few cases in which any premium was paid. Rates of discount continue easy as formerly quoted. In stocks and securities we learn of no news of especial interest except the sale at auction of Diamond National Bank stock at $1 08@1 08½, and of Merchants' and Manufacturers' National at $66, or 32 per cent. premium. In New York to-day gold continued to decline, closing at 114⅜.

—The actual operations of the amended provisions of the bankrupt law are beginning to elicit comments of an unfavorable character. These provisions provide for a discharge from bankruptcy on the payment of thirty per cent. of the bankrupt's liabilities, and furthermore make any composition, which a majority of the creditors may accept, obligatory upon them all. These provisions were framed for the purpose of preventing factious prosecution of a *bona fide* bankrupt by unreasonable creditors, and that object was commendable enough. But the practical operation of these provisions has been rather to place a premium upon dishonest bankruptcy, and to prevent the full collection of just debts, than to afford protection to the honest but unfortunate class of business men who are overtaken by adversity. So common are cases of the former class, that it has come to be no uncommon remark among merchants, that they "cannot afford to do business on an honest basis, in competition with men who adopt the plan of winding up their business by paying only thirty per cent. of their liabilities." A moment's consideration will suffice to show what an inducement to dishonest bankruptcy there is in the present situation of things, when a merchant can stop payments, call his creditors together, force a composition of twenty or thirty per cent., and come out of the operation with the difference between what he could have paid and what he did actually pay in his pockets. It must be said that instances have occurred under the present provisions of the law by which business men have cleared large sums of money by going through bankruptcy and have come out wealthy and unembarrassed men through the dishonest operation.

In a commercial system so largely based upon credit as that of the present day, too great importance cannot be attach to keeping that credit pure and above suspicion. The standard of commercial morality in this country, will, we think, compare favorably with that of Europe, and since the developements, about the Collie failures, and the Honduras and Turkish loans, it is a questions if American business men are not the most upright. But how long can commercial morals stand the pressure of the immense premium upon dishonesty which is now held out by the provisions alluded to, backed as that premium is by the competition of their rivals who are taking advantage of it? Public sentiment must take this matter in hand or the foundations of public credit will become so thoroughly undermined, that the work of restoration will be difficult, if not impossible.

—The following gives in brief a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States:

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The National Bank of Commerce, of Boston, vs. the Merchants' National Bank, of Memphis, error to the Circuit Court for Massachusetts. This case presents the question whether a bill of lading of merchandise made deliverable to order, when attached to a time draft and forwarded with draft to an agent for collection, without any special instructions, may be surrendered to the drawer upon his acceptance of the draft or whether the agent's duty is to hold the bill of lading after the acceptance for the payment of the draft.

The court held that the agent can be held liable to the owners of the draft for a breach of duty in surrendering the bills of lading on acceptance of the draft only after special instructions to retain the bills until payment of the acceptance. Reversed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 10, 1875.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:40 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:40 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114½	114⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupons	122¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1864	114¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	115⅝	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅜	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅜	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	120⅜	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	120⅝	....	....	....	....	....
10-40's	115⅝	....	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	116⅜	....	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	123⅝	....	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	115½	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel.	....	76⅝	77	77	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	17½	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	38⅝	39⅛	39	....	38⅜
Panama	....	....	....	134½	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	....	101⅝	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	58½	....	....
U. S. Express	....	....	....	44⅞	....	....
New York Central	....	....	....	104½	104½	104½
Erie	....	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
Michigan Central	....	67	67	67⅛	....	....
Michigan Southern	....	61⅞	62¼	62¼	61⅞	....
Illinois Central	....	....	....	91	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	....	90⅝	....	....
Chicago & Northwtrn	....	....	....	....	38½	38⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	53⅝
Rock Island	....	....	104½	104½	....	....
St. Paul, common	....	....	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	....
Do preferred	....	64⅛	64⅛	64⅝	64⅛	....
Wabash, common	....	....	....	....	....	5½
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	9¾	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	....	17⅝	....	17⅞	17½	....
Union Pacific	....	66¼	67⅜	69	....	68¼
Harlem	....	....	....	132⅛	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	21¾	21⅞	22⅛
Atlantic & Pac pref.	....	....	....	....	....	5
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	14⅜	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	5¼	....	5½	....	5
Missouri Pacific	....	15	14⅝	....	14⅜	14½
South Carolinas, Ap'l	....	30½	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	30½	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	102⅝	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	50⅝	50¾	....
Reading	55½	55⅝	....
United Co's of N. J.	132¼	....	....
Oil Creek	....	....	10⅝
Lehigh Valley	....	....	62⅝
Allegheny Valley	92¼	94	....
Central Transpor'n Co.	46¼	47	....
Empire Transpor'n Co.	....	52	....
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	74¼	74⅞	....

—The French Ministry of Finance, says the London *Spectator*, appears inclined to introduce an income tax upon the very rich. A tax of 3 per cent. upon the profits made by banking and finance companies has existed for some time, and it is now proposed to extend it to private banking firms. As, however, the latter do not declare dividends, it is proposed to assume that they always make 5 per cent. upon their capital, and tax that assumed amount. If this passes the Assembly, it will be easy in a year or two to extend the tax to all persons and companies making or receiving an income above a certain amount, and to calculate it for all upon the capital.

—The New York *Express* says: "Let it be understood by all business men that there will be no change in the tariff and none in the currency, and they can at least rely upon these facts." It is something to know that there will be two years' stability in anything relating to money or revenue, and the opinion expressed by our New York contemporary is precisely that of this paper.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114⅜.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Money more active, closing easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $189,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $237,000. Clearings $52,000,000. Sterling steady at 481@486½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114⅝, fell off to 114¼, advanced to 114¾ and finally declined to 114⅜. Rates paid for borrowing were 1 and 2 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem; loans also made flat and at 1 to 3 per cent. for carrying. The warlike rumors from Europe yesterday were not verified and hence the weak condition of the market.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Goverment bonds solid. Railroads bonds firm and in good demand in late afternoon dealings. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were most active and advanced to 83. Central Pacific sold at 103¼. Rock Island sevens at 109¾ and Michigan Central sevens at 101¾. State securities dull, except Tennessees, which are a little better. The stock market was buoyant and higher to-day, despite the gloomy state of the weather, the new arrangement between the trunk line and the increased earnings of some roads having a tendency to assist the improvment. The greatest advance was in Union Pacific, which rose from 65½ to 69¾ and for a time 70 was bid without bringing out the stock. In final dealings there was a reaction to 68¼, the market closing with that price bid and no stock offering under 69. Missouri Pacific made the next greatest advance, rising from 13 to 15¼, with the final close at 14⅜. Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 20¾ to 22¼ for common and from 24 to 25¼ for preferred. Panama advanced from 134 to 136. Michigan Central was favorably affected by the trunk line negotiations and advanced from 66⅞ to 67⅝. Northwestern common rose from 38⅝ to 38¾, preferred from 52¾ to 53. St. Paul from 35⅝ to 35⅞, preferred from 64¼ to 64⅝. Ohio and Mississippi from 16⅞ to 17⅝, Pacific Mail from 38⅝ to 39¼ and Western Union from 76⅝ to 77. There was a slight reaction in these stocks at the close. Lake Shore declined from 62¼ to 61⅝ and subsequently rose to 62¼, with closing sales at 61⅞ to 62. Other changes were slight. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 112,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 Erie, 4,000 St. Joe, 27,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 10,000 Union Pacific and 13,000 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	35⅝
Pacific Mail	38⅞	Do preferred	64¼
Adams Express	101⅝	Toledo & Wabash	5½
Wells Fargo Ex.	78½	Do preferred	7
American Ex.	58⅛	Fort Wayne	97½
United States Ex.	45	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104⅝	Do preferred	20
Erie	17	Chicago & Alton	96
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	105
Harlem	132¼	Ohio & Mississippi	17⅝
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	5
Mich. Central	66⅝	Burling'n & Qu'cy	112
Lake Shore	61⅞	Hannibal & St. Joe	22¼
Illinois Central	91½	Delaware & Lack.	118
Cleveland & Pitts	88½	Atlantic & Pac Tel	18½
Northwestern	38⅝	Union Pac. stock	68¼
Do preferred	53⅝	Central Pac. bds	103¼
N. J. Central	104	Union Pac. bds	102⅞
Rock Island	103¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122⅝	5-20's, 1868	121
5-20's, 1864	114¼	New 5's	115¼
5-20's, 1865	115⅝	10-40's	115⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅜	10-40's coupons	116⅝
5-20's, 1867	120⅜	Currency 6's	123⅝

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	47¼	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	45¼	Missouri 6's	102¼
Virginia, new	35		

LONDON, November 10, 5 P. M.—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 2 per cent. Consols for money 94 3-16; for account 94¼. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¼; do 1867, 108¼; new 5's, 103¼; 10-40's, 104½. Railroad securities—New York Central, 93; Erie, 15; preferred, 29.

PARIS, November 10.—Rentes 65 francs 57½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 10.—United States bonds—New fives, 98¾.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—Gold 115¼. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 541 @545.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1875.

The external circumstances acting upon trade to-day in the cold, wet, muddy and disagreeable state of the weather, resulted in a decreased volume of transactions in some lines of trade. The aggregate day's business, under the circumstances, was a good one, although rather below the average of the season. There was considerable done in grain circles, with the principal activity in wheat at steady prices, while oats were quiet and corn dull and weak; there was some activity in barley at easy values. We learn from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* that it is believed in the leading grain circles of that city that if the railroad freights are advanced very much it will prevent the shipment of much wheat or corn at all this winter. But that need not, and probably will not, effect prices unfavorably. The wheat will only be held in store there and in the country instead of in New York. Money is likely to be sufficiently plenty this winter to make it an easy matter to carry all the wheat that will come in, and the more wheat comes in for storage the more money there will come to carry it. The cessation of shipments of grain will also allow the New York and Liverpool stocks to run down, so that on the whole the tendency will be to advance prices rather than depress them. Flour was rather slow, found lots being hard to sell, while a moderate jobbing trade was done. The business among the produce commission houses was sluggish and limited with values generally unchanged. Potatoes were firm and a shade higher. Butter was also firm, and cheese was slightly advanced. In provisions there was not much done, and prices were unchanged, except on hams which, under a temporary scarcity, took a sudden upward turn to 16½@17c. There was a moderate business in groceries, the important events being a decline of ⅛c in standard sugars, and of 25c per box on some of the leading brands of soaps. In petroleum circles the feeling was quiet with a firm tone to refined under favorable reports from the seaboard, while crude was easy and a shade lower. Dry goods experienced a moderate degree of activity, at steady prices. Wool is dull, with the season's trading apparently drawing to a close; a little is done at firmer prices than those prevalent a month ago, but not quotably advanced. In general merchandise and other branches of wholesale traffic, there was a moderate business, rather decreased in activity at unchanged values.

Pork packing is now under way throughout the Northwest. Some idea of the magnitude of the business at a single point is had in the fact that, in Chicago alone, the purchases on Wednesday last amounted to $450,000. There is still much diversity of opinion as to the aggregate available supply. The journals are full of the subject, but we see nothing in the arguments on either side that has not already been presented. With reference to the reports in circulation within the few days past as to the wholesale destruction of hogs by cholera, some writers placing the number destroyed at "millions" even, the Cincinnati *Price Current* says: "The fact is, there is always more or less fatality among hogs from this disease, and one year it is more fatal in one section of the country, and the next year it appears in another place, so that it may reasonably be doubted if there have been more hogs lost this year than the average from this cause."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	754	Apples, bbls	3,551
Cheese, bxs	320	Corn, bus	619
Wheat, bus	2,160	Barley, bus	468
Rye, bus	800	Oats, bus	3,545
Butter, pkgs	39	Bacon, tcs	11
Potatoes, bus	6,580	Hay, bales	419

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	8,399	7,937	16,336
Apples, bbls	18,857	22,636	41,493
Cheese, bxs	805	2,480	3,285
Corn, bus	10,820	5,319	16,139
Wheat, bus	7,729	10,480	18,209
Barley, bus	17,44 1	18,323	35,76
Rye, bus	4,525	4,812	9,337
Oats, bus	34,285	28,119	62,404
Butter, pkgs	211	258	469
Bacon, tcs	117	175	292
Potatoes, bus	31,128	30,138	61,266
Hay, bales	1,181	1,595	2,776

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was considerable activity in grain to-day at generally unchanged values, although corn showed some weakness, with a few sales at low figures. *Wheat* was the most active, the volume of sales being quite liberal. We noted business comprising 3 cars Michigan white wheat at $1 40; 3 cars do on private terms; 1 car do $1 39; 1 car do $1 38; 1 car choice red winter $1 35; 2 cars prime do $1 31; 2 cars do $1 30; 1 car inferior $1 20; 12 cars damaged at $1 05. Receipts for the week were 10,480 bushels. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 42 ⅌ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter $1 30@1 33; low grade do $1 20@1 25; rejected do $1 10@1 15, as to quality. *Corn* is easy and shows a rather weak tendency; receipts are light being only 5,319 bushels for the week. We hear of sales including 2 cars shelled, high-mixed, on track, at 60c; 1 car new ear corn at 47c; 2 cars do, selected, and well dried 52c. We quote shelled at 64@65c ⅌ bushel for prime yellow; 63@64c for high mixed; 62@63c for low mixed; ear corn, 68@69c ⅌ bushel for prime yellow on track; 66@67c for mixed; new ear continues easy at 45@47c for ordinary; 50@52c for choice. *Oats* are rather dull with a liberal supply, the receipts being 28,119 bushel for the week. We report sales of 2 cars white at 41c; 1 car do 42c. We quote Western white at 43@44c ⅌ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 41@42c; dark to light mixed 38@40c. *Barley* is brisk and in liberal supply at easy prices; receipts for the week are 18,323 bushels. Quotations range from $1 00@1 25 ⅌ bushel as to quality and condition. We noted sales of 2 cars No. 2 in sacks at $1 18; 2 cars No. 3 do $1 10; 1 car damaged in jobbing lots at $1 00. *Rye* is rather sluggish and easy at 80@85c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing demand for flour is moderately steady, but the dealings in round lots are sluggish and rather dull. Values are unchanged. Receipts are slightly decreased being 7,937 barrels for the week. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ⅌ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well known brands of family flour $7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 75; Minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 25@6 50; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $3 25 ⅌ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ⅌ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ⅌ bbl; kegs $3 75. Rye flour $5 25 ⅌ bbl.

HAY—The market continues dull and lifeless with very little done in baled hay. Prices are quotably unchanged, but on round lot transactions, the quotations would be shaded somewhat to secure sales. Receipts for the week are 1,596 bales. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track, at $19 00@20 00 ⅌ ton; No. 2 $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $13 00@16 00. Sales from store were active at $21 00 @22 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at 85@90c ⅌ cwt; seconds $1 05@1 10 ⅌ cwt; middlings $1 35@1 40 ⅌ cwt; chopped feed $1 40@1 50 ⅌ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ⅌ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues active with very large receipts amounting to 22,636 barrels for the week. Under ordinary circumstances such a volume of receipts would entirely break down the market, but this season the entire crop of this section is a failure, and Pittsburgh must supply a large section of country, which necessitates carrying a large stock through the winter. Values continue steady with an active demand. We quote choice eating apples at $3 50@4 00 ⅌ barrel; large cooking $3 25@3 75; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are steady at $1 70@1 75 for prime mediums; navies $1 85@1 90.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@33c ⅌ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote buckwheat flour at $2 75@3 00 per cwt.

BUTTER—The active inquiry for the best grades of table butter heretofore noted continues, and prices for choice qualities are firm. We quote extra creamery rolls at 31@33c ⅌ ℔; prime to choice dairy was steady at 26@28c; fair to good 20@25c; common to fair 15 @20c. New York reports show a good market there for the prime qualities of Western butter, while the market for shipping grades was dull and slow.

CRANBERRIES—Continue active at $10 00@11 00 ⅌ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Are rather easy, with large receipts at $3 75@4 00 ⅌ box.

CHEESE—The jobbing trade for cheese is rather dull and slow at unchanged prices. Receipts are liberal, being 2,480 boxes, estimated at nearly 100,000 pounds. We quote prime Ohio factory at 13½@14c ⅌ ℔ for August makes; 14@14½c for September; New York Goshen 14¾ @15c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady. Dried apples are in demand at 10@10½c ⅌ ℔ for choice quarters; dried peaches are active and higher at 11@11½c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market continues steady with a moderate supply. We quote at 27@28c ⅌ dozen for strictly fresh; pickled are plenty and not very actively sought after at 24@25c.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c ⅌ ℔; California is quoted at 30c ⅌ ℔.

MINCE MEAT—Prices are quoted at 10½@11c ⅌ ℔.

NUTS—Chestnuts are easy at $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6¼@7c, according to quality; Virginias 8¾@9c; shellbarks are lower at $1 75 ⅌ bushel; walnuts depressed at 40@45c ⅌ bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts for the week are liberal, being 30,138 bushels for the week. There was an improvement in the demand, and prices showed an advance of 5c on peachblows in car lots. We quote for round lots on track at 30@35c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@43c for prime peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 40@1 50 ⅌ barrel; 50c ⅌ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 75@3 00 ⅌ barrel for Baltimores; $3 00@3 25 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 50@55c ⅌ pair. Dressed poultry—Chickens 12@13c ⅌ ℔; turkeys 16@17c; ducks 13@14c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ⅌ bushel. Cloverseed $8 25@8 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock. We quote at $1 75@2 25 ⅌ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 80@1 90 ⅌ bushel.

Provisions.

There is a quiet feeling in the market for hog products and the jobbing demand is sluggish. Prices are unchanged except on hams which took a sharp upward turn this morning, under the influence of a very scant supply. The causes of this advance will probably be only temporary and the advanced quotation will not probably be maintained for any considerable length of time.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ⅌ ℔; clear rib sides 14¾c; clear sides 15¼c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured strong and advanced under the influence of a temporary scarcity at 16½@17c; Sugar-cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, ⅌ dozen, 50; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady; We quote at $24 00 ⅌ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ⅌ ℔ 14½c; half bbls do 15c; in buckets, 15½c; in 3 ℔ caddies, 17½c; in 5 ℔ caddies, 17¼c; in 3 ℔ pails, 18c; in 5 ℔ do, 17¾c; in 6 ℔ do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08@1 10 ⅌ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote chandler's tallow at 10@10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

The New York *Shipping List* reviews that market for provisions as follows: "The market for hog products has shown continued irregularity, mess pork having advanced about 50c per bbl through a reduced supply, while lard has declined about ¼c. The October corner in the latter, to which reference was made in our last issue, has led to much crimination and recrimination among the parties in interest, and it would seem to have been followed by unpleasant consequences to all concerned. Box and bulk meats are firmer, owing to an advance in hogs, but trade has been very quiet. Beef, butter and cheese have ruled quiet, with no appreciable change in values."

Groceries.

The market for the leading staples in the grocery line was only moderately active, subsiding into dullness toward the close of the day's business. The principal alteration in quotations was a reduction of ⅛c on standard sugars. The New York market is reported active and steady. Coffee is rather quiet and prices have ruled steady. The advices from Rio Janeiro, while reporting quite a good stock there, have also reported a marked falling off in the receipts. This, however, has thus far failed to have any pronounced effect, owing to the slowness of trade, through the inability of holders to sell at anything like the asking prices. This week's dispatches are awaited with some interest by the trade, as they will confirm or not this news of decreased receipts. Until this is decided by this week's advices, holders refuse to make any change in prices. The market at the close is therefore in a dull and unsettled state. The supply both in New York and the outports is ample, aggregating 168,738 bags, while there is a considerable quantity afloat for our various ports. Molasses is moderately active and firm, the business being principally in new crop. We note a reduction of 10@25c per box on some of the leading brands of soap. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅌ ℔.	*Sugars.*	⅌ ℔.
Fancy Rio	26 c	Standard A	10⅝c
Choice Rio	25 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	24 c	Do. extra C	10⅛c
Good Rio	23 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	34 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Franklin, B	9⅞c
Rio, in papers	28@29 c	Cut Loaf	12⅜c
Rio, in bulk	28@28¼c	Crushed	11⅛c
Java, in papers	36 c	Powdered	11⅛c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated	11⅛c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	⅌ gall.
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Str'y ch. N. O. new	75c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Good	65c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25c@ 85	Ex. white drips	70c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	⅌ ℔.
Choice Car'la	8¼c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Silver gloss	9¼c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	10¼c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	60 c	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$4 25
Allspice	18 @19 c	S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Cassia	33 @35 c	Babbitt's best ⅌ bx	6 90
Nutmegs	$1 35	Do. N. Y. City, ⅌ ℔	9¼c
Pepper	25 c	German mottled do	7½c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Stearine	16 c	Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5¼c
Mould	12 c	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	7 c

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Trade is steady and prices unchanged. We quote: Raisins—layers, new ⅌ box, $2 90; old do $2 60; London layers do $4 25; Valentias new 12½c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ⅌ ℔. Currents—new 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 11c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 14c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ⅌ box, $9 90. Cocoanuts $6 00 per hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-℔ cans ⅌ doz, $1 60; peaches, 3-℔ cans, ⅌ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-℔ cans, ⅌ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-℔ cans $2 25; string beans, 2-℔ cans $1 50; cherries, 2-℔ cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-℔ cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-℔ cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-℔ cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-℔ cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-℔ cans $2 00; pears, 2-℔ cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ⅌ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; hf-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

TOBACCOS—A fair activity continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	55@63c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Tens	57@60c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Navy	63@68c	Wrappers	18@25c
Louisville Cav.	68@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Ohio seed wrap'r	8@25c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Conn. (choice)	
Double Thick	63@68c	wrapper	60@70c
Flounders	63@85c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Bright pounds	63c@$1	Havana wrap's	$1 25@2 50
Black Quarters	57@69c	Havana fillers	95c@$1 25
Rough & Ready	65@85c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Fine Cut	55@90c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Seed & Havana	30@ 36
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Havana	60@150
Black Snuff	60@85c		

FISH—The demand continues good and prices are steady at the following quotations:

	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Qr-bbls.	Kits.
Mess mackerel	$....	$12 00	$....	$....
No. 1 mackerel	19 00	10 00	5 25	2 25
No. 2 mackerel	17 00	8 75	4 75	2 15
No. 3 mackerel	10 00	5 50	3 00	1 75
White fish	....	5 25	....	....
Labrador herri'g. split	8 50	4 75	....	....
Labrador herri'g. round	6 00	3 50	....	....

Dry Goods.

The jobbing trade in dry goods was rather less active to-day, but nevertheless a fair distribution was effected. The movement continues strictly of a hand-to-mouth character, and will now be rather less active than it has been until a renewed activity is imparted under the stimulus of the holiday trade. The market for cotton goods presents no new features of importance, but an improved undertone is noted, and brown sheetings have a firmer tendency. Cotton flannels have been in steady request at unchanged prices. Woolen goods are fairly active. We quote as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width	P'ce		Width	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	9	Lawrence LL	36	8
Penn Mill do	4-4	9	Laconia E	36	8¼
Eagle No. 1	36	9	Laconia B	36	9
Western trade?	36	8	Laconia O	40	9
Magnolia	36	7¼	Laconia	9-4	27½
Avondale	36	6½	Laconia	10-4	30
Conestoga A	39	6½	Conestoga	10-4	32½
Chippewa C	28	5½	Waltham	46	18½
Nonatook	4-4	8½	Juniata B fine	3-4	8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonw'th O.	27	5½	Lonsdale	36	11¼
Suffolk L	36	8	Lonsdale Cam.	36	16
Suffolk B	36	9½	Fruit of Loom	36	11¼
Hamilton AA	36	8	Bay Mill	36	13½
Rochdale	36	8¼	Davol	36	12½
Harris	36	9¼	Wamsutta	36	15
Gem of Spindle	36	10	Waltham	42	12¼
Hill, Sm'pr Idem	36	9	Pepperell	9-4	30
Hill	36	10½	Pepperell	10-4	36

PRINTS.

Anchor shirt'gs.	7½	Southbridge	7½
Conestoga fa'cy.	7½	Oriental fancy	7½
Hamilton fa'cy.	7½	Cocheco fancy	8½
Garner fancy	7	Hartel	7½
Amoskeag fa'cy	6½	Berlin solid	7½
Richmond	7½	Simpson's black	7½
Merrimac	7½	" fast black	7½
Sprague fancy	6½@7½	" mourning	7½
American fancy	7½		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½	White	11
Glasgow	10½	American	8½

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	10½	Thorndike	7-8	11
Conestoga A A	7-8	12	Portsmouth	7-8	18
Conestoga C T	4-4	16	Portsmouth	4-4	25
" gold m'dl	4-4	17½	Whittaker	7-8	30
" prem. A	4-4	22	Whittaker	4-4	34

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	26	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	33
Cotton bat	10@14@16@18	Cotton twine	26

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 10.—The trade movement was very slow owing to a heavy rain storm which lasted all the day. Cotton flannels, corset jeans and fine brown sheetings fairly active and firm. Plaid prints were in moderate request but fancy styles and chocolates remained dull. Woolen goods for men's wear moved slowly, and flannels and blankets were quiet.

Wool.

The wool market is quiet and dull. There is somewhat more firmness in prices than there was a month ago, and what small portion of the clip is left in first hands is held in strong hands, and cannot be bought except at an advance. Dealers, on the other hand, are not willing to concede any advance on the present market range for fine wools, and as a consequence little has been done. The probability is that the busy season in the wool trade is over, and the dealings will probably be scattered and unimportant for the future. We quote the market firm at 40c for the best grades of fine wool, while greasy half-washed fleeces bring 30@35c. Tub-washed and combing wools are rather stronger and tub-washed may be quoted about 1c higher. We hear of a little done in tub-washed at 46@47c: combing, fine, 46@49c; coarse and medium do 43@45c; pulled wools 49c.

Coates Brothers of Philadelphia report as follows: There has been a quiet market during the past month, varied by a few days of considerable activity. The general trade has been light, but during the last two weeks some large buyers have entered the market, and they have taken at each time large piles of fine wools, but this has not stimulated other buyers to follow, and the market remains quiet, though with a firmer tone. Should there be another "spurt" on fine wools, we may expect slightly higher figures, but the condition of the goods market hardly seems to warrant it, and manufacturers appear to think that they will lose nothing by deferring purchases. It is very difficult to determine what the future will be, and opinions vary widely. Were the general state of trade in good and improving condition, it would be easy to anticipate the course of the wool market. Wool is low, in fact too low for the grower, and with restored confidence it should be much higher; but confidence is not restored and manufacturers generally are not more than holding their own at present values of raw material and wages. Medium wools are in small supply, while there is a good stock of fine, both here and in the East, a large part of which is held out of market. Combing wools are in small stock and bring high figures. Pulled is quiet and seems low, but the stock consists largely of short lambs which is not desirable.

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, November 10.—Domestic continues very firm, and full prices are readily obtained for all desirable lots of both pulled and fleece. Combing and delaine selections are scarce, and medium grades are in small stock. The demand for fine fleeces is such that the stock will soon become quite small. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 45@47½c; extra and double extra 48@50c; medium and No. 1 Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 42@45c; extra and medium combing and delaine selections 50@62c for washed; 40@45c for unwashed. Pulled wools are in fair demand at 35@50c for supers.

Petroleum.

November 11.—The Market for petroleum showed a still further weakness in crude, while refined was steady under more favorable Eastern advices. The decline in crude was not marked, and there seems to be a feeling that the market has touched bottom.

CRUDE—There was a rather quiet and easy market with quotations about 1½c off the prices of the previous day. At the close the tone was better, the favorable advices from the East having exerted a strengthening influence. We quote Conduit at wells at $1 25@1 26¼; Union and United do $1 23½@1 25; Pennsylvania do $1 21¼@1 22½; outside lines $1 20@1 21¼; immediate shipment $1 47½@1 50. Sales to the aggregate of 75,000 barrels are reported.

REFINED—The market was steadily held under the influence of favorable Eastern advices, which reported stronger markets at the seaboard and an improved export demand. Values were quotably unchanged here, but were a shade better for Eastern deliveries. We quote standard white on the cars at 10⅛@10⅝c. New York rules at 13¼c for prompt and November delivery. Philadelphia is quoted at 12⅞@13c for spot and the month. Baltimore rules at 12¾@12⅞c.

OIL BARRELS—Are again weak, with a decline of about 5c. We quote $1 30@1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 10.—The *Herald* says: The crude petroleum markets were still under the hammer, and Union and United dropped to $1 25 bid. The closing quotations at 9 P. M. were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United at wells	$1 26¼	$1 27½
Union at wells	1 26¼	1 27½
Pennsylvania	1 22¼	1 25
Pipage paid certificates	1 52½	1 55
Conduit at wells	1 26¼	1 27½
Karns at wells	1 22½	1 25
Relief at wells	1 22½	1 25
Oil City	1 55	1 57½
Lower Creek	1 52½	1 55
Upper Creek	1 55	1 57½

The total sales were 75,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, November 10.—The *Derrick* says: The fluctuation in United were confined to a range of 3⅜c, and in nearly all other well certificates there was scarcely a variation of more than 2½c. Shipment ranged from $1 53¾ to $1 50; United closed at $1 25 bid.

NEW YORK, November 10, closing 9.—Refined brings a trifle firmer rates, through rather more demand on export account, while crude in bulk is easier on account of the decline on the creek. Sales of 500 barrels crude in bulk at 6⅝c and 4,000 barrels refined at 13¼c. The following are the closing prices: Crude in bulk 6¾c for prompt; 6⅞c for November; do in shipping order 10¼@10⅜c on the spot, and 10¼@10⅝c for November. Refined 13⅛@13¼c for spot and November; cases 17¼@19¼c; naptha 10½c for prompt. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾@12⅞c; at Philadelphia 12⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Market quiet; standard white 12⅞c; crude 6½c; cases 17c.

PARKERS, November 10.—United $1 23¼@1 25; outside lines $1 20; shipment $1 47½. Market quiet.

TITUSVILLE, November 10.—Market weak at $1 52½@1 55.

OIL CITY, November 10.—Market weak at $1 50.

ROUSEVILLE, November 10.—Market quiet and weak at $1 47½@1 50.

TIDIOUTE, November 10.—Market dull; sales at $1 55.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 10.—Petroleum quiet and heavy; refined 13⅛@13¼c; crude 6⅝@6¾c.

ANTWERP, November 10.—Refined petroleum 28¼ francs.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	12 @ 18
Citric	℔	1 10 @ 1 18
Oxalic	℔	17 @ 20
Sulphuric	℔	2¾ @ 4½
Tartaric	℔	55 @ 60
Alcohol, gal		2 35 @ 2 50
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	16 @ 20
Socot	℔	65 @ 75
Am Carb.	℔	22 @ 25
Aqua	℔	8 @ 12
Annotta	℔	50 @ 60
—Ashes.		
Soda	℔	4 @ 5
Bal Copa.	℔	95 @ 1 00
Bay rum, gal		2 75 @ 4 00
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	35 @ 38
Cinch red	℔	1 20 @ 1 30
" pale.	℔	70 @ 80
" com.	℔	20 @ 40
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind.	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	6 @ 8
Blue mass	℔	@ 78
Blue vitr.	℔	11 @ 12
Borax ref	℔	15 @ 18
Brim roll.	℔	4 @ 5½
—Flor sul.	℔	4½ @ 6
Calomel A	℔	@ 1 37
—English.	℔	2 88
Camp ref.	℔	28 @ 33
Canthar's	℔	1 80 @ 2 12
Cham Ger	℔	@ 60
—Roman.	℔	36
Chlorof'm	℔	1 10 @ 1 25
Cloves	℔	@ 67
Cochineal	℔	68 @ 78
Con lye. cses		4 00 @ 7 75
Copperas.	℔	2 @ 3
Cr'm Tar.	℔	47 @ 49
Cubebs	℔	15 @ 20
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 35
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	48 @ 50
—Sulph	℔	75 @ 80
Ext Logw	℔	13½ @ 14
—Liq Cala	℔	38 @ 45
—Italian	℔	25 @ 30
—Sicily	℔	@ 25
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	℔	@ 25
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	20 @ 30
" White	℔	40 @ 50
Myrrh T'k	℔	55 @ 62
Shellac	℔	60 @ 78
Trag s'rts	℔	35 @ 50
" Flake	℔	90 @ 1 00
Hoffm's A	℔	50 @ 56
Indigo Ma	℔	1 00 @ 1 20
—Span fl't	℔	1 10 @ 1 25
Iodine res	℔	4 20 @ 4 40
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Logwood.	℔	2¾ @ 3¾
Mace	℔	1 45 @ 1 55
Madder	℔	14 @ 17
Mag cal.	℔	80 @ 1 00
—Carb	℔	30 @ 35
Manna SF	℔	@ 97
Morph sul	oz	4 45 @ 4 75
Nut No 1.	℔	1 35 @ 1 44
Oil.		
Anise		4 00 @ 4 20
Bergamot	℔	5 75 @ 6 25
—Castor	℔	16 @ 19
—Cinnam	℔	2 00 @ 2 20
—Cloves	℔	@ 4 30
Cod liv, gal		1 90 @ 2 25
Lemon	℔	4 75 @ 5 20
Linseed, raw		57 @ 60
Linseed, bl'd		62 @ 65
Neats F, gal		90 @ 1 35
Olive, gal		1 75 @ 2 00
—qu'rts, doz		6 25 @ 10 00
—pints, doz		3 25 @ 3 50
Origan	℔	70 @ 1 20
Pepper't	℔	5 00 @ 5 50
Rosemary	℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras	℔	85 @ 90
Sperm	gal	2 30 @ 2 50
Tanners	gal	58 @ 64
Whale	gal	85 @ 92
Wintg'n	℔	4 00 @ 4 25
Opium Ty	℔	7 00 @ 7 40
Pl Paris	bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	24 @ 26
Chlorate	℔	30 @ 37
Iodide	℔	3 15 @ 3 40
Putty	℔	3½ @ 4½
Quin sulp	oz	2 40 @ 2 50
Rosin	bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Root.		
Gentian	℔	8 @ 12
Ginger E I	℔	.. @ 18
" Jamca	℔	.. @ 30
Ipec pow.	℔	.. @ 1 88
Jalap pow	℔	.. @ 85
Liquorice	℔	12 @ 14
Rhub E I.	℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Sars Hon.	℔	.. @ 56
Senega	℔	.. @ 1 20
Valeri En	℔	38 @ 40
" Germ	℔	25 @ 28
Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
—Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
—Soda	℔	2½ @ 3½
Seed.		
Canary	℔	17 @ 19
Hemp	℔	7½ @ 8½
Cardamn.	℔	2 00 @ 2 50
Mustard	℔	8 @ 10
Senna Al.	℔	17 @ 22
" E In.	℔	17 @ 22
Soda.		
Bi Carb.	℔	5 @ 6
Soap Cast	℔	11 @ 14
—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 21
Sugar L'd	℔	24 @ 28
Turp spsgal		50 @ 55
Varnish.		
Copal	gal	1 25 @ 2 00
Japan	gal	80 @ 1 00
Damar	gal	1 60 @ 1 80
Ven Red.	℔	2½ @ 4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases at	⅌ case	$7 50
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	⅌ case	4 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	⅌ case	8 00
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	⅌ ℔	4½@5 c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	5 @5½c
Sal soda—25 kegs	⅌ ℔	@2¼c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	⅌ ℔	@2¼c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	2¾@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	⅌ ℔	6 @6½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	6½@7 c
Copperas—20 bbls	⅌ ℔	@2 c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	@2½c
Porous alum—10 bbls	⅌ ℔	@3¾c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	⅌ ℔	@2¼c
Muriatic acid	⅌ ℔	@3 c
Nitric acid	⅌ ℔	@15 c
Chloride calcium	⅌ ℔	@2¼c
Pure alumina	⅌ ℔	@10 c
Lump alum	⅌ ℔	3½@4 c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &C.—There is a fair trade at lower prices for white lead. The following are wholesale prices:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	9½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	9¾c
Fancy brands from	8 @9 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4 @5 c
Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gall, in barrel lots	50 @52 c

ASHES—The market is very dull and depressed. Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 25 ⅌ cwt. for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; fluor spar $2 50.

Glass and Glassware.

There is a slight improvement in the volume of trade, chiefly in the line of window glass, of which there is a fair volume moving with no improvement in prices. In general glassware the trade is rather light but steady, while fruit jars are dull, the season for operations in this line being at a close.

WINDOW GLASS—The following is the manufacturers' card list, on which a discount is made of 70@75 per cent. on jobbing lots; sales of round lots are reported at an additional 5@10 per cent. discount.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	....	$8 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$7 00	7 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 25	12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	8 75	13 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17	....	10 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24	....	11 00	16 00
11 by 22	....	12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30	....	13 00	20 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	....	14 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	....	15 00	24 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44	....	16 00	28 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50	....	18 00	30 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54	....	....	32 00
26 by 56 to 34 by 56	....	....	35 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60	....	....	40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	....	....	45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

GLASSWARE—Discounts on glass ware are given as follows: On druggists' green glass ware, 70 per cent.; on druggists' flint prescription, 50 per cent. off for cash; on black bottles, 50 and 5 per cent.; flint lamp chimneys, 25 to 33⅓ per cent.

FRUIT JARS—The following are manufacturers' wholesale prices. Groove ring, tin cap and wire complete:

Quarts as to quantity, ⅌ gross......$ 8 50@12 00
Half gallon, as to quantity, ⅌ gross 12 50@16 00

With porcelain lined cap:

	Qts.	½ gall.
2 to 5 gross, ⅌ gross	$19 50	$23 50
5 to 15 gross, ⅌ gross	18 50	22 50
10 to 50 gross, ⅌ gross	17 50	21 50
55 to 250 gross, ⅌ gross	16 50	20 50

General Merchandise.

ALES—The demand is sluggish at easy prices as follows: X $9 00 per barrel; XX $10 00 ⅌ barrel; domestic ale, in bottles, $1 50@1 75 per dozen; India ale $11 00 ⅌ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $23 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $39,000 hhds. 64 gallons, $55 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ⅌ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ⅌ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ⅌ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ⅌ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ⅌ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is lower. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ⅌ gallon. Highwines are easier at $1 15@1 19 ⅌ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a good demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelhia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ⅌ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ⅌ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm for the best grades, with light receipts. We quote green hurl 11½@12c; green medium 10@11c; green stock braid 10½@11c; green inside and covers 10½@11c; green brush corn 11½@12c; pale and red brush range from 2@3c ⅌ ℔ less than above. There is a fair trade in brooms at former prices. We quote maker's prices as follows: No. 2, common, $2 25; No. 3, hurl, $2 50; No. 4, hurl, $3 00; No. 5, hurl, $3 25; No. 6, hurl, $3 50; No. 3, carpet, $3 75; No. 4, carpet, $4 00; fancy parlor, $4 25; steamboat brooms $3 50@4 50; wisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; wisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms, $1 50@2 00.

CEMENT—The demand is still active at firm prices. Quotations are as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ⅌ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 25; Portland cement $6 50@7 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ⅌ bb; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern brands $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl; Michigan $3 50@3 75; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

COPPER—Trade moves steadily, with a moderate supply of orders at unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

Braziers' copper, 30 by 60, or cut to order; over 12 ℔s sheets (or 1 ℔ to square foot)......31c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz, (to square foot)......33c
Braziers' copper, 12 oz per square foot and under..35c
Copper circles, less than 84 inches diam......3c
Copper circles, 84 inches diam and over......6c
Segment and Pattern Sheets, bottoms and sides for kettles, &c......3c
(In addition to above prices.)
Sheathing copper, tinned or plain, (14 by 48 in. only,) over 12 oz......30c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts......31c
Soldering coppers less discount for quantity......32c
Copper Bottoms, less discount for quantity......33c

PATENT PLANISHED COPPER, TINNED OR PLAIN.

Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case......37c
Sheathing size, 14x48 case and over......36c
Boiler sizes, and ⎧7 in. 14x52, ⎫ less than case......39c
all sizes not over ⎨8 in. 14x56, ⎬
20 inches wide... ⎩9 in. 14x60, ⎭ case and over......38c
Sheets 30x60 and over 20 inches wide......40c
Sheets 12 oz. and lighter, under 20 in. wide......40c
Sheets 12 oz. and lighter, over 20 in. wide......43c
Tinning, sheets 14x48, by the case, per sheet......8c
Tinning, boiler sizes, 7 and 8 in., per sheet......12c
Tinning, boiler sizes, 9 in., per sheet......15c

HIDES AND LEATHER — There is a steady though not very active trade in both hides and leather. The volume is much below what it formerly was and purchases are entirely of a hand-to-mouth character to supply immediate wants. We quote:

Leather—Oak sole, country, 32@35c ⅌ ℔; oak sole, city, 36@40c; oak sole, Spanish, 37@40c; red sole, B. A., 30@31c; red sole, Orinoco, 28@30c; shoe skerting 39@41c; saddler's skerting 41@44c; black bridle $40 00@52 00 ⅌ doz; fair bridle $44 00@62 00; oak harness, country, 31@35c ⅌ ℔; oak harness, city, 37@40c; band leather 42@45c; finished calf 90c@$1 25; finished kip 50c@$1 00; finished upper 17@22c ⅌ foot; No. 1 pads $6 50 ⅌ doz.

Hides.—Green bulls and stags, 4c ⅌ ℔; green cows, heifers and steers under 60 ℔s, 5c; green steers, 60 to 70 ℔s, 6c; green steers over 85 ℔s, 8c; green calf, 15 to 25 ℔s, 8c; green calf, 8 to 15 ℔s, 10c; green salt kip, 9@10c; green salt calf, 11@12c; green salt hides, light, 8c; green salt steers, heavy, 10@10½c; dry flint nominal at 14 @18c.

LUMBER—There continues to be a sluggish trade at depressed prices. The following are the regular quotations from yards:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M.	$50 00
Second common	26 00
Third common	20 00
Sheeting	16 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	16 00

PLANED LUMBERS.

Clear	60 00
Flooring boards	39 00
Partition boards	38 00
Shelving on both sides	30 00
Shelving on one side	28 00
Moulded weatherboarding	30 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	30 00
Half-inch partition planed	22 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	28 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	36 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 00
Lath	3 25

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 75@80c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 15½@16c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 11½@12c; extra engine (amber color), 60c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 10c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $4 00; axle grease, ⅌ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ⅌ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; straits oil, for tanners, 55c. Linseed oil—Market steady. We quote raw 63 @65c; boiled 70c; spirits turpentine 47@50c.

HOPS—The market is very much depressed. We quote new crop at 18@20c per pound for spot.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ⅌ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 4¼@4¾c; felt papers 4@4¾c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ⅌ ℔.

RAGS—Cotton mixed at 2½@3c ⅌ ℔; and woolen at ½c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ⅌ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapooil, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as $1 20 ⅌ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 230 ℔s, $2 50 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ⅌ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1875.

Receipts of Live Stock.

The following tables show the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep, together with the amounts weighed and sales, for the week ending Wednesday noon, November 10:

	Cattle. cars.	Hogs. cars.	Sheep cars.
Thursday, Nov. 4	7	..	3
Friday, Nov. 5	46	23	4
Saturday, Nov. 6	45	29	2
Sunday, Nov. 7	47	12½	9
Monday, Nov. 8	24	69½	6
Tuesday, Nov. 9	70	33½	2¼
Wednesday, Nov. 10	32	17	9½
Total this week	271	201¼	55¼
Total last week	444	177½	48½

Sales of Live Stock.

CATTLE.

	Head.		Head.
Thursday, Nov. 4	506	Monday, Nov. 8	86
Friday, Nov. 5	39	Tuesday, Nov. 9	844
Saturday, Nov. 6	..	Wednes'y, Nov. 10	1,550

Total this week......3,025
Total last week......1,750

HOGS.

	Head.		Head.
Thursday, Nov. 4	3,221	Monday, Nov. 8	4,720
Friday, Nov. 5	2,845	Tuesday, Nov. 9	3,775
Saturday, Nov. 6	1,547	Wednes'y, Nov. 10	4,000

Total this week......20,108
Total last week......14,784

SHEEP.

	Head.		Head.
Thursday, Nov. 4	1,221	Monday, Nov. 8	1,288
Friday, Nov. 5	823	Tuesday, Nov. 9	4,791
Saturday, Nov. 6	..	We'sday, Nov. 10	4,000

Total this week......12,126
Total last week......8,440

THROUGH AND YARD CATTLE.

	Cars.
Through cattle this week	136
Through cattle last week	190
Yard cattle this week	135
Yard cattle last week	203

State of the Market.

CATTLE.

It will be seen by the above tables that the receipts of cattle have been light this week, compared with those of last week, which caused sales to be effected much easier, though prices were little better than those ruling last week. There were more buyers from the country, but they bought only small lots, just enough to meet immediate wants. The offerings were well sold up, and by to-morrow evening the pens will be empty. We quote as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers	$5 75@6 25
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s steers	5 00@5 25
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s steers	4 25@5 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s steers	4 00@4 50
Common	3 50@4 00
Stockers	3 00@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00@3 50
Texans	3 50@4 25

HOGS.

The receipts of swine have been very heavy this week, and notwithstanding the numbers sold the pens are all full. Prices are off fully 50c since last Saturday, and are declining daily, to-day showing the heaviest decline. The ruling rates of the market were as follows:

Philadelphias	$7 75@8 00
Yorkers	7 25@7 50
Grassers	6 00@7 00
Roughs	5 50@6 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep has been fully up to the demand with an active market at about last week's prices. We quote:

Extra tops, 108 ℔s	$5 40@5 50
Extra, 95 to 100 ℔s	5 00@5 25
Good, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 50@4 75
Fair, 75 to 80 ℔s	4 00@4 25
Common, 70 to 75 ℔s	3 25@3 75
Lambs	4 25@5 50

Sales and Purchasers.

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co., sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
6..	7,150	$5 25	19..	19,920	$4 60	18..	12,000	$3 62
9..	8,280	3 87	18..	18,650	3 85	18..	18,650	4 10
33..	39,420	5 00	26..	42,550	5 25	21..	20,290	4 35
20..	18,730	4 00	19..	15,550	3 50	21..	18,610	4 10
36..	38,640	4 75	15..	19,520	5 12	6..	5,260	3 62
10..	10,750	4 50	15..	15,850	4 70	31..	41,760	5 87
22..	19,510	3 60						

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

17..	21,010	$5 00	10..	10,850	$4 65	19..	19,420	$4 00
6..	6,430	4 50	22..	19,810	4 12	19..	15,690	3 25
22..	16,690	3 50	34..	43,560	5 70	17..	20,160	5 50
21..	16,500	3 65	17..	19,260	4 75	39..	41,260	4 50
18..	20,600	4 62	18..	20,850	4 12	16..	20,200	6 00

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

17..	21,410	$4 75	26..	18,790	$3 25	9..	10,560	$5 25
6..	5,460	3 50	14..	12,800	3 80	19..	18,770	4 30
38..	42,480	4 70	6..	7,540	5 50	8..	10,200	5 50
6..	6,530	5 25	32..	40,170	5 12	10..	9,920	4 70
34..	40,280	5 00	20..	25,250	5 50	16..	21,640	5 60
23..	17,170	3 50	7..	7,990	5 00	24..	22,540	4 17
18..	19,300	4 80	14..	14,920	4 65	10..	11,650	4 25
33..	42,570	5 62	9..	11,010	5 45	6..	7,050	5 00
8..	8,370	4 75	19..	21,090	4 80	15..	12,800	4 70

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

24..	18,670	$3 50	20..	17,250	$4 40	15..	13,550	$4 45
16..	18,210	4 75	9..	6,070	4 25	8..	8,050	4 10
32..	42,730	5 87	15..	15,470	4 40			

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

17..	18,800	$4 55	20..	19,250	$4 70	22..	17,050	$3 88
20..	17,530	4 50	21..	20,370	4 75	7..	8,300	4 75
7..	8,100	5 00	24..	21,220	4 75	23..	19,380	3 70
23..	20,000	4 25	21..	17,170	5 25	25..	26,750	4 70
50..	53,090	4 70	25..	27,180	4 70	44..	35,480	4 15
14..	11,180	3 62	14..	10,580	3 62	31..	42,330	5 12
24..	17,090	3 25	18..	30,210	4 90	36..	40,440	4 90
17..	16,600	4 80						

HOGS.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	Pr'e	No.	Wt.	Pr'e	No.	Wt.	Pr'e
91..	18,100	$7 65	25..	6,340	$7 90	35..	5,370	$7 20
15..	3,770	7 60	74..	14,790	7 65	34..	7,050	7 60
85..	17,550	7 65	17..	3,790	7 65	110..	19,900	7 80
61..	14,290	7 75	10..	3,310	7 80	59..	16,250	8 20
10..	8,370	7 90	10..	4,200	6 50	11..	2,070	8 25
103..	22,840	7 60	26..	9,180	7 25	12..	1,550	7 90
28..	11,810	6 50	127..	22,750	7 65	12..	3,340	8 25
86..	17,880	7 80	82..	11,140	7 60	63..	11,010	7 75
152..	22,860	7 70	67..	15,190	7 90	20..	5,060	7 80
20..	5,820	8 00	67..	13,190	7 75	102..	28,220	7 90
17..	4,730	8 00	29..	7,020	7 65	23..	6,200	8 00
91..	22,070	7 80	75..	16,245	7 70	76..	13,550	7 40
18..	7,020	7 25	47..	10,940	7 90	44..	10,450	7 70
51..	12,020	7 60	93..	24,640	7 80	68..	10,810	7 60
64..	16,640	7 80	154..	19,280	7 00	14..	3,510	6 12
36..	8,580	7 50	65..	11,820	7 65	69..	16,380	7 80
29..	5,090	7 50	153..	23,680	7 55	117..	22,200	7 60
66..	14,810	7 60	66..	10,980	7 35	113..	22,050	7 40

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

68..	11,940	$7 50	108..	22,680	$7 80	138..	25,840	$7 75
43..	12,440	8 10	108..	25,390	7 70	48..	12,450	7 60
61..	14,420	7 50	130..	23,330	7 25	129..	38,610	8 10
10..	2,050	7 30	134..	24,020	7 25	120..	24,220	7 45
14..	3,960	8 25	88..	18,780	7 80	107..	24,030	7 90
66..	13,370	7 60	193..	24,180	7 75	30..	8,200	8 00
55..	12,010	7 70	25..	4,650	7 70	160..	41,660	7 30
125..	22,250	7 35	53..	12,170	7 40	12..	3,310	8 00
46..	9,000	7 60	21..	5,740	8 15	48..	9,860	7 65
10..	3,070	6 62	117..	23,640	7 65	22..	5,870	7 80
80..	25,600	7 90	84..	26,920	8 00	87..	22,740	7 80
39..	11,800	8 00	42..	11,000	7 25	91..	20,060	7 40

H. G. Imhoff & Co. bought:

57..	15,950	$8 10	39..	10,178	$8 20	30..	7,100	$8 10
42..	12,440	8 15	59..	16,250	8 20	20..	5,500	8 15
14..	3,960	8 25	25..	6,340	7 90	12..	3,300	8 25
11..	2,870	8 25	20..	5,670	8 20	77..	22,420	8 00
76..	23,380	8 05	72..	22,830	8 00	153..	48,480	8 15
21..	5,741	8 15	23..	6,260	8 10	25..	6,540	8 10
43..	12,440	8 10	14..	4,470	8 00	15..	4,110	8 00
94..	28,290	8 10	35..	16,320	8 10	85..	23,865	8 15
52..	13,820	8 00	18..	5,380	8 00	16..	4,730	8 00
23..	6,270	7 80	22..	5,870	7 80	2..	610	7 90
70..	19,290	7 95	129..	28,100	8 50			

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

19..	4,670	$7 62	94..	19,750	$7 65	103..	22,450	$7 50
42..	12,440	8 15	61..	16,550	8 20	39..	9,880	7 60
70..	19,290	7 95	79..	14,630	7 70	52..	12,900	7 85
31..	8,630	8 15	64..	11,140	7 70	49..	12,210	8 05
98..	20,500	7 75	57..	11,600	7 65	36..	9,060	7 75
123..	27,460	7 65	64..	11,920	7 65	14..	4,470	8 00
27..	7,950	7 70	113..	24,140	7 65	101..	23,040	7 70
77..	20,130	7 50	26..	5,610	7 70	40..	8,600	7 75
55..	15,260	7 25	53..	12,600	7 65	126..	22,560	8 00
12..	4,050	6 90	104..	22,400	7 65	54..	12,270	7 75
106..	21,200	7 85	48..	11,520	7 75	66..	15,390	7 75
48..	13,980	8 45	142..	24,780	8 00	87..	17,160	7 75
15..	4,110	8 00	167..	34,050	7 75	89..	23,390	7 75
37..	7,080	7 65	64..	14,020	7 50	108..	23,110	7 65
118..	24,340	7 70	11..	4,590	6 30	93..	19,400	7 50
45..	11,500	7 70						

Voetter & Brainard bought:

38..	10,220	$8 20	23..	6,330	$8 20	91..	18,100	$7 65
34..	7,050	7 60	74..	14,790	7 65	64..	14,320	7 75
36..	9,080	7 50	50..	10,260	7 65	30..	8,740	8 25
110..	32,430	8 25	102..	23,320	7 75	111..	23,490	7 75
111..	29,260	7 75	66..	15,390	7 75	64..	11,140	7 70
54..	12,270	7 75	48..	11,520	7 75	220..	70,690	Chg
175..	36,110	7 85	87..	17,910	7 85	128..	26,390	7 75
99..	23,130	7 75	48..	11,040	7 65	167..	34,050	7 75
98..	20,500	7 75	96..	22,920	7 80	35..	10,061	8 10
84..	26,920	8 00	19..	5,000	7 90	28..	7,740	8 00
12..	3,310	8 00	101..	23,040	7 70	113..	24,140	7 65
123..	27,460	7 65	111..	22,440	7 75	96..	20,220	7 50
93..	19,450	7 50	38..	8,080	7 60	82..	21,860	7 65
83..	20,460	7 65	21..	8,550	7 70			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

50..	13,700	$7 90	30..	7,040	$7 75	110..	32,430	$8 25
69..	13,320	7 70	130..	23,840	7 70	62..	11,710	7 70
71..	13,500	7 70	125..	25,770	7 70	20..	5,500	8 15
41..	7,800	7 70	15..	3,540	7 70	18..	3,910	7 80
102..	20,190	7 80	45..	8,550	7 70	12..	3,400	8 10
102..	23,320	7 75	33..	9,560	8 20	24..	5,600	7 80
65..	18,040	8 00	12..	3,300	8 25	104..	20,210	7 90
20..	5,370	8 20	84..	18,190	7 90	99..	23,130	7 75
128..	26,390	7 75	100..	22,000	7 70	111..	23,990	7 85
114..	23,640	7 85	25..	6,510	8 10	95..	27,900	7 75
119..	20,650	7 75	116..	22,550	7 70	45..	9,640	7 70
17..	4,830	8 00	20..	3,750	7 85	28..	7,470	8 15
44..	11,870	8 10	76..	22,190	8 10	62..	14,000	7 80
113..	20,560	7 70	63..	12,340	7 65	58..	11,450	7 65
23..	6,400	8 00	125..	24,620	7 65	20..	5,400	7 90
12..	2,990	7 90	46..	10,000	7 65	19..	5,200	8 00
28..	6,060	7 70	110..	21,460	7 65	58..	10,620	7 70
57..	12,720	7 65	56..	12,560	7 70	84..	20,130	7 50
16..	4,730	8 00	16..	3,440	7 40	116..	21,750	7 65
46..	10,820	7 65	10..	4,040	6 25	15..	3,740	7 90
134..	25,330	7 55	95..	20,220	7 50	93..	19,450	7 50
21..	5,350	7 70	38..	8,080	7 60	97..	20,570	7 50
83..	20,460	7 65	111..	22,440	7 50	18..	5,240	7 25
30..	9,730	7 90	82..	21,860	7 65	10..	3,100	7 80
89..	22,790	7 40						

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

10..	4,100	$6 90	102..	24,100	$8 00	20..	5,830	$8 10
126..	30,550	7 95	32..	8,260	8 20	27..	6,260	7 55
76..	11,800	7 75	32..	7,480	7 80	63..	16,260	7 90
94..	17,820	6 50	96..	22,180	7 75	43..	12,030	7 50
115..	24,390	7 90	78..	15,130	7 80	50..	15,860	7 25
129..	38,100	8 50	34..	9,240	7 80	117..	23,190	7 70
56..	16,950	8 30	17..	4,420	8 15	61..	14,330	7 65
42..	10,480	7 65	50..	10,260	7 65	94..	19,560	7 75
44..	10,010	7 65	141..	27,820	7 70	33..	6,390	7 60
134..	19,330	7 80	94..	17,820	7 90	110..	24,060	7 85
131..	18,290	7 80	12..	3,230	7 70	57..	11,140	7 70
54..	7,850	7 80	17..	4,570	8 10	27..	5,260	7 70
40..	8,060	7 65	00..	16,410	7 70	85..	23,360	8 15
49..	9,550	7 70	93..	23,100	7 25	11..	3,540	7 00
20..	5,880	7 60						

SHEEP.

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

731..	31,450	$3 75	199..	15,310	$4 85	198..	15,660	$3 70
103..	8,380	4 20	209..	15,300	4 70	187..	15,310	4 10
524..	48,950	4 80	188..	14,180	3 50	177..	16,930	4 85
202..	15,900	4 15	182..	17,100	4 80			

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
89..	8,080	$4 60	87..	7,160	$4 50	175..	16,340	$4 75
189..	17,120	4 70	212..	15,680	4 05	170..	14,840	4 50
101..	7,829	4 20	190..	17,540	4 15	85..	6,200	4 45
105..	9,2 0	4 75	92..	7,120	3 75	195..	16,520	4 20
180..	15,526	4 10						

Hamilton, Loughry & Co sold:

106..	9,470	$4 90	30..	1,310	$4 25	20 on foot		$2 25
91..	7,600	4 65	159..	14,270	4 75	185..	15,200	4 70
189..	15,780	4 70	28 on foot		28 00	91 on foot		2 25
51..	4,460	4 60	44..	3,250	3 80	125..	10,610	4 70
180..	16,510	4 80	84..	6,810	4 40	70 on foot		2 10
114..	8,810	4 25						

H. Erisman bought:

119..	18,800	$4 75	134..	14,740	$4 75	173..	16,540	$4 75
204..	19,700	5 90	107..	9,730	4 75	190..	17,350	4 75
174..	18,440	4 80	171..	16,210	4 65	191..	16,470	4 63
140..	13,690	4 75	181..	17,380	4 65	229..	19,670	4 65
112..	9,830	4 55	215..	15,725	3 75	216..	15,730	3 75
175..	16,340	4 75	59..	5,220	4 50	101..	9,790	4 30
193..	14,040	3 95	164..	16,590	4 75	179..	19,340	5 59
178..	18,060	5 00	177..	16,450	4 85	189..	18,420	4 85
176..	16,960	4 85	195..	15,520	4 50	95..	9,100	
170..	14,840	4 50	212..	15,080	4 05	210..	19,120	4 62
180..	17,120	4 70	45..	4,275	4 75	31..	3,770	4 40

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

190..	16,470	$4 65	95..	9,100	$4 87	70..	8,110	$5 62
206..	16,600	3 75	190..	18,270	5 00	58..	4,960	4 62
191..	18,500	4 70	182..	17,870	5 00	74..	5,560	4 00

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

182..	15,410	$4 65	98..	8,140	$4 60	89..	7,150	$4 25
96..	6,560	3 70	195..	15,520	4 50	164..	16,590	4 75
191..	18,800	4 75	143..	13,740	4 75	173..	16,540	4 75
8..	640	5 50	203..	16,490	4 50	176..	16,960	4 85
102..	8,280	4 45						

EAST LIBERTY, PA., November 10, 1875.

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co. report the following concerning the markets for the week ending this day.

CATTLE.

Under light receipts there has been an improvement in the trade of from 12½c to 25c on all grades. The bulk of cattle on the market were common to fair quality, a few good lots, but no real choice heavy. The outside price obtained for such as were here was $6 25 per hundred weight.

The market opened firm and all sold promptly at the advance above noted. The total run was 173 cars short of last week, being 105 cars less for sale here and 68 cars less through. The following quotations cover transactions:

Best on market	$6 00@6 25
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	5 25@5 50
Common to fair, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	5 00@5 25
Common to fair, same weight	4 25@4 50
Good choice feeders	5 00@5 25
Fair feeders	4 25@4 75
Stockers	3 50@4 00
Cows and bulls	2 50@3 50
Texans	3 50@4 25

HOGS.

The trade ruled very fair and firm on Saturday, the receipts being very light on that day, and prices reaching $8 00 for good choice Western Yorkers, but on Monday the supply was more liberal, and prices again declined. A continuance of the heavy run up to this time has had a depressing influence, and to-day's quotations are 15@20c lower than given in our last report. There is a large percentage of common soft hogs now coming, and the quotation of $7 50@7 60 for Yorkers is for good solid Western hogs.

There was a moderately active trade at the decline to-day. We quote:

Best Philadelphia	$7 75@8 00
Good choice Yorkers	7 50@7 60
Light Yorkers	7 25@7 40

SHEEP.

Light run, market fair and a shade stronger than last week. All sold at following figures:

Extra 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 50@5 00
Good, 80 to 90 ℔s	4 25@4 50
Fair, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 75@4 00
Common 70 to 80 ℔s	3 50@3 75

RECEIPTS—Through cattle, 136 cars; Yard, 135 cars; hogs, 201 cars; Sheep, 55.

Sales—Cattle, 3,025 head; hogs, 19,908 head; sheep, 12,126 head.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill and only for two thirds cost of stock, payable at the Penn Bank.

John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis and will attend to all stock at that point intended for us.

Respectfully,
J. F. SADLER & CO.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, November 8, 1875.

The weather to-day was all that could be wished, and with a light run of stock all round, a brisk market was confidently looked for, and hopes of advanced prices were anticipated. But this was not to be, and we have no material changes to note from the state of the market and its rulings on Monday last. There was a fair demand for medium to fair steers at $3 75@4 25, whilst best tops would not go above $6 50. All the cattle were cleared out of the pens, and the only tenants were a few hogs and sheep, which would doubtless find purchasers before the close of the day.

Receipts of Stock.

The following table shows the receipts of cattle and sheep by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, no hogs being reported:

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Gerson & K	Chicago	33
Kahn & Gerson	Chicago	38
N. & J. Rothchild	Chicago	18
Krause & R	Chicago	20
E. Katz	Chicago	20
Gerson & S	Chicago	19
M. Krause	Chicago	18
J Shamberg	Chicago	19
L. Rothchild	Chicago	19
A. Greenwald	Cresline	38
A. Greenwald	Upper Sandusky	17
V. Cockins	Bellaire	40
S. B. Bay	Bellaire	20
H. Rosenbaune	Bridgeport	20

Total this week......339
Total last week......439

SHEEP

R. M. Caslin......New Castle......112

State of the Market.

CATTLE.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the run of cattle by rail is 100 head less than that of last week, being only 339 head. Adding the numbers driven in from East Liberty and the counties adjacent to Allegheny, the whole number of offerings would be swelled to about 500 head. The market was rather slow, and prices, if anything, slightly shaded from last week. Medium to fair cattle seemed in best request. All sold, the following being the ruling prices:

Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers	$6 00@6 50
Choice, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s steers	5 00@5 50
Good, 900 to 1,000 ℔s steers	4 50@4 75
Fair, 800 to 900 ℔s steers	3 50@4 00
Bulls	2 50@3 00

HOGS.

The offerings of good butchers' hogs are gradually growing in number. But still the high rates asked deter buyers from purchasing a single pig more than supplies their immediate wants. Pork at $8 50 is too high, and to come into anything like general use must drop a dollar or two in price. We quote as follows:

Best quality	$7 50@8 50
Good fat hogs	7 00@7 50
Roughs	6 50@6 80

SHEEP.

Receipts about 1,000 head. Market opened brisk and closed dull, with nearly all sold at the following figures:

Extra fine open wooled, 100 to 115 ℔s	$5 25@5 50
Choice, 95 to 100 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Extra fine, 75 to 95 ℔s lambs	4 00@4 25
Common stock, per head	2 00@3 50

MILCH COWS.

Fair to good milkers	$40 00@60 00
Common	25 00@35 00

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 4,580 head, making 10,100 head for the week, against 10,890 head last week. Quality about medium, generally with a few prime and extra steers among the best droves, and only 20 car loads of Texas and Cherokee cattle. Market fair at a shade improvement from last Monday; most receipts changed hands; some of the poorest native cattle, including dry cows and thin heifers $7 00; few fancy Kentucky and Illinois steers $13 25@13 50; but $8 00 @13 00 was the average for poor to extra native steers; $7 00@10 00 for common to extra Texans, the latter for Northern fed. Texans, 7¼ cwt net. Sales include 8 cars Illinois steers, 7¼ cwt, at $10 50@12 00; 5 cars do, 7½ cwt, $11 00@12 25; 8 cars Indiana do, 6¾ cwt, $9 75@10 00; 10 cars Kentucky do, 7¼ cwt, $10 75@12 75; 8 cars do, 8¼ cwt, $12 00@13 00; 3 cars do, 7 cwt, $10 25; 5 cars Iowa, 7¾ cwt, $11 25; 6 cars Ohio, 8 cwt, $11 00@13 50; 4 cars do, 6 cwt, $9 50; 11 cars Virginia steers, 7½ cwt, $11 00@12 75; 10 cars Colorado steers, 6¾ cwt, $9 50; 9 cars Texans, 6 cwt, $8 50; 5 cars do, 5 cwt, $7 25@7 50, and 2 cars do, 7¼ cwt, $10 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts yesterday and to-day 8,750 heading, making 35,250 head for the week, against 28,130 head last week. Market slow at former quotation; sheep, common to extra, $4 25@6 50; poor to extra lambs $5 75@7 50. Sales include 1 car Ohio sheep, 78 ℔s, at $5 00; 1 car do, 82 ℔s, $5 25; 1 car do, 97 ℔s, $5 75; 1 car do, 122 ℔s, $6 00; 2 cars State, 96 ℔s, $5 62½; 1 car do, 94 ℔s, $5 50; 2 cars do, 87 ℔s, $5 50; 1 car do, 93 ℔s, $5 75; 2 cars Canada, 117 ℔s, $6 00; 4 cars Canada lambs, 82 ℔s $7 50; 1 car do, 70 ℔s $6 75, and 3 cars State do, 68 ℔s, $7 12½.

Swine—Arrivals yesterday and to-day 11,468 head, making 29,690 head for the week, against 32,120 head last week. None offered alive; dressed steady at $9 75@10 75.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, November 10. — Cattle—Receipts 544 head; total for the week 6,613 head, against 588 cars for the same week last year. But few lots offering; fresh arrivals through consignments. Prices unchanged.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,200 head; total for the week 13,600 head. The run of Canada stock was light and demand brisk; prices fully 25c advance on last week; quality good, all offerings finding ready sales; Western sheep in fair demand and ruling weak; last week's prices 12½c off.

Hogs—Receipts 5,400 head; total for the week 22,600 head. Market fairly active for Yorkers and light weights of good quality; sales at $7 55@7 70; slow for heavy hogs; sales at $7 75; five cars unsold holding at $7 80@7 85.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—Cattle—The market during the early part of the week was fairly active, prices being 12½@25c higher, but toward the close was dull and the advance lost; very best $5 75@6 50; first quality $4 75@5 75; medium or good fair quality $4 25@4 75; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $2 25@3 50; most sales at $4 00@5 25. Receipts 3,035 head. Sales 1,873 head.

Hogs—Moderately active and prices 25c lower; range $9 50@10 50. Receipts 3,827 head.

Sheep and lambs—Quiet and prices unchanged; sheep $4 00@5 50; lambs $2 00@4 00. Receipts 1,986 head.

Watertown.

WATERTOWN, MASS., November 9.—Cattle—Receipts 1,953 head. The supply of Northern cattle was larger than last week, with a decrease in receipts from the West. The demand was only fair; sales of choice at $10 00@10 25; extra $9 00@9 50; first quality $7 50@8 50; second do $6 00@7 00; third do $5 00@5 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,025 head. Last week's prices for old sheep not sustained by the fall off of fully 25c, but prime lots of lambs were wanted; sales of sheep in lots at $2 00@2 50 each; extra $2 75@4 87½; spring lambs $5 00@6 50.

Albany.

ALBANY, November 5.—Cattle—The market opened brisk but more quiet to-day. Receipts 291 cars, against 301 cars last week. Prices on all grades 12½c lower.

Sheep and lambs—Unchanged, except extras, which were 25c higher; sheep $4 00@6 00; common to extra lambs $5 50@7 25.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers $6 65@7 10; packing $7 00@7 40; butchers' $7 00@7 50. Cattle steady; good to choice natives $5 00@6 25; medium to fair $3 25@4 50; native stocker $3 25@3 75.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 10—Hogs firmer; common $6 75@7 00; fair to good packing $7 10 @7 40; butchers' $7 40@7 50.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 6, 1875.

The operations of the past week do not indicate any improvement in the market for raw irons, and the sales show about the same price as at date of last report.

The arrangement made betwen the boilers and manufacturers, though only fixing the price for thirty days, is considered as conclusive that there will be no strike or lockout this winter, though it is not understood that the mills will run steadily unless there is a better demand for manufactured iron and nails than at present.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons grey forge	priv. terms.
100 tons grey forge	$22 50—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	23 00—4 mos
75 tons grey forge	22 00—cash
60 tons grey forge	23 50—4 mos
50 tons extra grey forge, r. s.	25 00—4 mos
50 tons grey forge	23 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 2, foundry	25 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	27 00—4 mos
20 tons foundry	26 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

80 tons cold blast	$29 00—time
90 tons Nos. 1 & 2, foundry. h. r.	priv. terms.
50 tons mill, h. r.	priv. terms.

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The condition of the market for manufactured iron exhibits no material improvement in tone. The supply of orders coming in continues to keep the mills moderately active, but no tendency is apparent toward improvement in prices. Few of the merchant bar mills are working up to their full capacity, and little, if any, alleviation to the present depression can be expected until the new year commences. It is true that sometimes a sudden change in the character of the iron trade takes place when it is least expected, but at present no ground for the expectation of improvement presents itself until the improved condition of the railways, and the increased wealth of the agricultural districts shall make themselves felt in the iron trade. Rates for standard bar continue depressed and unsatisfactory. Business margin on a basis of 2.15@2¼c with occasional sales below that point. It is to be hoped that the arrangements now pending for an adjustment of the wages question may be settled on a basis which will allow the mills to run steadily through the winter, more on account of the effect on general trade and on the laboring classes than for the welfare of the iron business itself, which would not be injured by a temporary cessation of production. Mills running upon the production of specialties and heavy hardware continue to enjoy steady employment at satisfactory rates. The nail trade continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year. But few if any of the factories are working up to their full capacity, as they have not sufficient orders to absorb their entire production, and makers as a general thing are determined not to pile up. A number of factories are running but half time, and we understand that the Wheeling factories are not doing any more, which demonstrates that the dullness is not confined to Pittsburgh exclusively. Quotations may be given $2 85@2 90 for one hundred keg lots, with two per cent. off for cash. Horse shoes are in fair demand, and an increased trade within the next week or two is expected. No change in rates, which will be found below. In the steel business, trade keeps up better than might have been expected, yet the complaint is heard here, as well as in other branches of manufacture, that prices afford little margin for profit. One good effect of the low prices is that they have been the means of increasing the consumption of American steel, and in consequence the prejudice which many consumers had in favor of foreign and against American, is rapidly dying out, the marked difference in the cost forcing them to give it (the American) a trial.

The following are the prices of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which the usual discount of 1.10@2.10c is given to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1⅛ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 7-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 7-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 8-10c
1⅜ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	2 9-10c	⅞, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	2 5-10c	½ to 7-16 inch	3 2-10c
2 to 2⅝ inch	2 8-10c	⅜ inch	3 3-10c
3 to 3½ inch	3c	5-16 inch	3 7-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	3 5-10c	¼ inch	4 1-10c
⅞ to ⅝ inch	2 7-10c	3-16 inch	6 1-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	2 9-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes......4c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 1-10c	⅞ to 1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 5-10c
1½ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 2-10c	½ to ⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 3-10c	12	4c
1½ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	3 5-10c	¾ and ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c
1 to 1⅜ by 3-16 to No.		⅝ and ½ do do	5 5-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3 5-10c	1 inch	4 7-10c
3⅛ to 4⅜ inch	3 7-10c	⅞ inch	5 3-10c
1⅞ to 2 inch	3 8-10c	¾ inch	5 8-10c
1⅝ to 1¾ inch	4c	⅝ inch	6 3-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 4-10c	½ inch	7c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1⅛ inch	3 1-10c	½ inch	3 5-10c
⅜ to ¾ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	4 1-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch	3 4-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	3 7-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 9-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ⅝	
½ inch	4 6-10c	and ⅞ inch	4 5-10c
⅜ inch	6 1-10c		

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	3 8-10c	Heads, flanging	8 5-10c
Boiler plate	7 5-10c	Plow slabs	4 2-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4-10c	Plow wings	4 7-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4c	6c	7 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	6 2-10c	7 7-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	6 4-10c	7 9-10c
No. 25 and 26	4 7-10c	6 6-10c	8 1-10c
No. 27	4 9-10c	6 8-10c	8 3-10c
No. 28	5 3-10c		

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON.

(Countersunk and punched.)

1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	3 5-10c	1⅝, 1¾ and 2 by ½ and ⅝ inch	3c
1½ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4c	1⅞ by ⅝ inch	3 2-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c	Hoops	3-10c
		All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

NAILS.

The following is the price list of the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d@60d fencing and brads	$3 00
8d@ 9d	3 25
6d@ 7d	3 50
4d@ 5d	3 75
3d	4 50
2d	5 25

Fine Blued.		*Cut Spikes.*	
3d	$6 00	3 to 6 inch	$3 25
2d	6 25	*Barrel.*	
Casing.		¾ inch	$7 10
10@30d	$3 75	⅞ inch	6 35
8@ 9d	4 00	1 inch	5 85
6@ 7d	4 25	1⅛ inch	5 10
Clinch.		1¼ inch	4 85
Clinch nails	$5 10	1⅜ inch	4 35
		1½ inch	4 10
Finishing Nails.			
10 to 30d	$4 50	6d	$5 25
8d	4 75	4d	4 90

Tinned nails, 3d, ⅌ keg......$10 00
Tinned nails, 4d, ⅌ keg......9 00
Copper, all sizes, ⅌ ℔......3 50
In 100 kegs lots and upwards.

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents advance ⅌ keg on common cut.

TERMS—Net sixty days with two per cent. off for cash.

HORSE SHOES.

The following are Shoenberger, Blair & Co.'s prices for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 100 keg lots	$4 75
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 00
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 25
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	5 75
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 00
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 25

The following are Burden's prices:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 10 keg lots	$5 75
Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 50 keg lots	5 65
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg 10 keg lots	6 75
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg lots	6 65

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

The following is the revised price list for wrought iron welded tubes:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Price per foot. Black. $ c.	Price per foot. Galvanized. $ c.
⅛	04	..
¼	04	08
⅜	05	08
½	07	12
¾	09	14
1	12	19
1¼	19	28
1½	25	36
2	34	48
2½	54	77
3	67	1 00
3½	90	1 30
4	1 10	1 60
4½	1 40	2 00
5	1 65	2 35
6	2 25	3 50
7	3 25	
8	4 50	
9	6 00	
10	8 50	

Discount 30 per cent., subject to changes without notice.

Heavy Hardware.

The following is the revised price-list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 2½c new card rate, 2 per cent. off, net.
Flat rail, (1¼ by ¾) punched and countersunk......4 1-10c ⅌ ℔ net
Iron wedges......4½c ⅌ ℔ net
Norway Nail rods......8½c ⅌ ℔ net
Crow bars......4½c ⅌ ℔ net
Beetle rings......8 c ⅌ ℔ net
Fence pickets, ⅝ round, bent to shape 25c per foot of fence.
Carriage and tire bolts (new list)......75 ⅌ cent. off net.
Stove bolts......20 "
Machine and square head bolts......40 and 10 "
Coach and lag screws......40 and 10 "
Bolt ends......40 "
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 3-16 to ⅜,) 8¼c ⅌ ℔ off net; large size, from 7-16 to 2 in.) 6¾c ⅌ ℔ off, net.
Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (3-16 to ⅜ in.) 9¾c ⅌ ℔ off, net; large sizes 7-16 to 1⅜ inch, 7¾c ⅌ ℔ off, net.
Nuts and washers in 25 ℔ boxes, ½c per ℔ extra; in lots lots less than one keg, each size, ½c ⅌ ℔ extra; in 5 ℔ boxes, 1c ⅌ ℔ extra.
Standard caps, for plows......5¾c ⅌ ℔ net
Iron harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in 200 ℔. boxes, 1 in. diam., 3½c ⅌ ℔ net; ⅞, ¾ in. diam., 3½c ⅌ ℔ net; ⅝ in. diam., 3¾c ⅌ ℔ net; Patent headed do, ½c ⅌ ℔ extra.
Skein Bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ⅌ ℔ extra when less than 1 keg each size is ordered; ⅝ diam, 5c ⅌ ℔ net; 9-16 in. diam. 6c ⅌ ℔ net; ½ in. diam 7c.
Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ⅜ to 1 in. d'am. 8½c ⅌ ℔; ⅝ in diam. 9½c ⅌ ℔ net; ½ in. diam. 11½c ⅌ ℔ net. Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 4½c ⅌ ℔ net; 6, 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 6½c ⅌ ℔.
Strap and T Hinges, 33⅓ and 10 per cent. off net, delivery as customary.
Screw hitching rings......$5 25 ⅌ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons......$14 50 ⅌ doz net.
Cast iron washers......3¼c ⅌ ℔ net.
Bridge and roof bolts—
1 to 2 diam, over 8 feet long......3¾c ⅌ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 8 feet long......4 c ⅌ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long......4½c ⅌ ℔ net.
⅞, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long..4½c ⅌ ℔ net.
⅞, ¾, and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long......5 c ⅌ ℔ net.
Bridge bolts, with upset ends......½c ⅌ ℔ extra
Wrought iron plates, punched......4½c ⅌ ℔ net.

WAGON HARDWARE.—Wagon box strap bolts, per set of 8 bolts:

10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end	54
12 in. long by ½ at screw end	55
10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	65
12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	70
14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	80
10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	80
12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	80
14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	90
16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	$1 00
18 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	1 10
20 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	1 20

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.
Wagon box rods, narrow track, 15c each; wide track, 17c each.
Single-tree irons, 30c per set of 4 pieces.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 45c per set; 3 in. wide, 50c per set; 3¼ in. wide, 55c per set; 3½ in. wide, 60c per set.
Wagon brake ratchets, 14c each; finished with guard, 40c each.
Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 13c each; light pattern, 12c each.
Wrought rub irons, 9c each.
Stay chain hooks, 5½c each.
Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 8c each; figure 2, 9c each; figure 3, 11c each.
Axle clips, round part ⅝, flat part 1¼ inch, 8c.
Wagon clives, including pin complete, each, 10c.
Pole caps, each, 24c.
Single-tree hooks, Nos. 1 and 2, 4½c.
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 sets, 15 per cent. discount.
Wagon box staples, 1½@2¼ inches to clinch, ⅌ 1,000, net......$11 00
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on, ⅌ 1,000 net......7 50
Neck yoke eyes......4¼ cents each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings......7¼ cents each.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ⅌ ℔......4½c
Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¼ inch diameter, 1 in. inch and longer, ⅌ ℔......8½c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inch diameter, 1 inch and longer......9½c
Wagon rivets, ¾ to 1 inch long, ⅌ ℔ extra......1 c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5℔ paper boxes ⅌ ℔ extra......1 c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ℔ wood boxes ⅌ ℔ extra......½ c
Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, ⅌ ℔ net......17 c
Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, ⅌ ℔ net......19 c
Double tree plates, ⅌ ℔ net......8 c
Coupling plates, ⅌ ℔ net......5 c
Tongue plate, ⅌ ℔ net......8½c
Neck yoke plates, ⅌ ℔ net......10½c
Tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price ⅌ ℔ as band iron.
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ⅌ ℔ net......10½c
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ⅌ ℔ net......11½c
Prices subject to change without notice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 10, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady with a moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 11@1 11½; No. 2 do, $1 07½@1 07¾ spot or options; No. 3, 92c; rejected 80c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 52¾@52⅞c spot; 51½c bid seller November; 47½c bid seller the year; rejected 51½@52c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2, 31@36c spot or options. Barley quiet; 86½c spot; 84⅞c seller November.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $20 75@21 00 spot; $19 50@19 75 seller November; $19 35 February. Lard quiet but firm; 12.15@12.20c spot; 12.15c seller November; 12.02½@12.05 seller the year. Bulkmeats steady with a moderate demand at 8@8¼@11¼@11½@11⅞c.

WHISKY—$1 12.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was steady at $1 07⅞. Corn easier; 51⅛@51¼c November. Oats unchanged. Pork easy; $20 00@20 75 cash. Lard 12.80c February.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Flour—Less doing; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 00@5 25; good to choice $6 10@8 50; common to good $5 35@5 65; white wheat extra $6 10@8 10; extra Ohio $5 45@7 50; St. Louis $5 60@9 00. Rye flour steady at $3 30@5 50. Cornmeal quiet at $3 30@4 25. Wheat dull and lower; receipts 15,000 bushels; rejected spring $1 00@1 06; No. 3 Chicago spring $1 15; No. 3 Milwaukee $1 17; No. 1 Minnesota $1 35; winter red Western $1 40. Rye firm at 85c. Barley active at 95c. Malt firm; two rowed State $1 10@1 20. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 21,000 bushels; Western mixed on steamer 74@75c; sail 75¾@76c. Oats dull; receipts 40,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 45@50c; white 48@53c. Hay firm at 70c. Hops firm; Eastern and Western 10@15c. Coffee firm at 17¾@21¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8½c; prime 8¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, new, 73@75c. Rice quiet; choice Rangoon 6¼@6½c. Turpentine steady at 41c. Rosin steady at $1 85@1 90. Eggs steady at 28¼@30c. Leather unchanged. Wool firm; pulled 27@46c; unwashed 17@32c. Pork firm at $22 75. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats quiet. Middles dull; Western long clear 12¾c. Lard lower, under a pressure to sell, closing steady at 12⅜@12½c. Butter—Prime firm; Western 16@25c. Cheese quiet at 6@12½c. Whisky quiet at $1 17.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—Sugar in good demand; inferior 5¼c; common 6¾; fair 6⅞@7c; good fair 7¼@7¾c; prime to choice 8⅛c; yellow clarified 8⅝@9c. Molasses quiet and easier; centrifugal 30@35c; common 40@45c; fair 45@48c; prime to choice 50@56c. Flour dull; superior $4 50; double extra $5 00; treble do $5 62½@6 50; choice and family $6 75@7 50. Cornmeal dull and lower at $3 25. Corn lower at 70@75c. Oats dull and lower at 41@45c. Bran firmer at $1 10@1 15. Hay quiet; prime $23 00@25 00. Pork lower at $24 50. Bacon scarce; held at 11¼@15@15½c. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders 10¼c. Hams—Choice sugar cured 17@17½c. Lard scarce; jobbing—Tierce, packers', 14c; refined 14¼@14½c; keg 15c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime 18@21c. Whisky scarce; retified $1 15 @1 20.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 10. — Flour dull; Western firmly $5 75@7 00; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn slow; Western mixed 71½c. Oats firm; Western mixed 35½@42½c, white 44c. Rye steady at 80@85c. Provisions active. Pork $23 25@23 75. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib sides 13@13¼c. Bacon—Shoulders 10⅝@11c; clear rib sides 14@14½c. Hams 15¼@16c. Lard steady at 14⅜@15c. Butter firm; Western extras 28@30c; do firsts 25@27c. Coffee quiet at 18@21½c. Whisky steady at $1 16@1 16½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 10.—Flour—Demand good at full prices. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 17½; do hard $1 30; No. 2 do $1 09. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2 mixed 55c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, seller November, $1 08; seller December $1 04; No. 3, 60c. Rye firm; No. 1, 69½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 10.—Cotton quiet at 11½@12c. Flour quiet at $5 00@7 00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 40@80c. Oats quiet at 45@60c. Lard 14¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 10c. Sugar cured hams 15½c, all packed. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 15.

Boston.

BOSTON, November 10.—Flour steady; Western superfine $5 00@5 25; common extras $5 50@6 00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 50@7 50; Illinois $6 75@8 50; St. Louis $7 00@9 00; fancy Minnesota $8 50@9 00. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 78@82c. Oats—Mixed and white 49@56c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 10.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 36. Corn quiet at 70@72½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada $1 00.

Dragging out Existence.

The nervous, weakly invalid does not enjoy life, but merely "drags out existence," as the phrase is. Unfitted for the active pursuits of life, and incapable of partaking of its pleasures, to which health alone can give a zest; disinclined to social intercourse, and a prey to melancholy, the valetudinarian is indeed an object of pity. Yet there is nothing in all this that cannot be remedied by that genial alterative tonic and nervine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which supplies sufficient stamina, braces the nervous system, and overcomes those bodily irregularities to which nervous weakness is most frequently attributable. Diseases of the kidney and bladder, imperfect digestion and uterine troubles are fertile sources of debility. Their eradication, however, becomes a matter of certainty when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are systematically used for that purpose. The Bitters likewise annihilate and prevent fever and ague and other debilitating febrile complaints of a malarial nature.

[From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.]

From the World's Dispensary Printing Office and Bindery, Buffalo, New York, we have received "The People's Common Sense Medical Advertiser, in plain English; or, Medicine Simplified," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Counselor-in-Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons at the World's Dispensary. Whoever helps humanity in its struggle with its inherent weaknesses and diseases, to *bear* or *cure*, is its benefactor. Ignorance is not only of itself a cause of disease and mortality, but it is the enemy of every effort to cure or mitigate. Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elementary one at least) of the diseases to which we are heir, as well as those superinduced by our own imprudence. Dr. Pierce has rendered, in our judgment, a benefactor's service, both to the afflicted and to the profession in his diagnosis of the diseases treated of, and in the presentation of the philosophical principles involved in their cause and removal. He is sparing of remedies, and usually prescribes such as are safe in unskilled hands. As a book merely of abstract knowledge it is exceedingly readable and interesting, esdecially the following subjects: Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Pseudo Hygiene, The Nursing of the sick, Sleep, Food, Ventilation, etc. In one chapter on another subject, so delicate in its nature that it is shut up beyond the domain of warning to all but physicians, so accursed in its results in modern society he is most explicit, and alike true to God, to virtue, to life, and to society, shows the truth as presented in the teachings of Scripture—that life begins with conception—with great force, to which is added faithful warnings. Price of the Medical Advtser $1 50, sent post paid. Address the author at Buffalo, N. Y.

If You Want to be Strong, Healthy and Vigorous,

take E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by exces, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and Store, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequence of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's. It has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE. 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed, patients must come on, but for all other worms, your druggist can procure it. Ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 00, and guaranteed. Send for circular. MWF2p&*

CENTAUR LINIMENTS allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. There are two kinds—White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for horses and animals.

"JEFFERSON, MO., November 10, 1873.

"MESSRS. ROSE & CO.: Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used on my horse with such success that in two days it was as active and as well as any horse I had. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment beats everything I ever used.

"A. J. McCARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin County, Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it.

MARRIED:

WILSON—BELL—On Thursday, November 4, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bell's Mills, Blair county, Pa., by the Rev. Joseph Mathers, W. W. WILSON, of Pittsburgh, and BERTHA, daughter of Gen. B. F. Bell.

McFARLAND—CLARK—At the residence of the bride's parents, Belfast, Clermont county, Ohio, October 30, 1875, Mr. W. W. McFARLAND, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss ANNETTA, second daughter of Deacon James Clark, Rev. J. R. Baumes, of the Cincinnati Journal and Messenger, officiating.

DIED:

BELL—On Tuesday, November 9, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M., AUBER LESTER, infant son of James A. and Ellen Bell, aged six months.

PENNOCK—On Sunday, November 7, 1875, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., JOEL PENNOCK, aged seventy-four years.

Save the Drunkards!

The advertiser will send, on receipt of One Dollar, a recipe used by the celebrated Dr. W. W. Sanger, late Chief Surgeon of Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, New York, for the

CURE OF INEBRIETY.

None but standard medicines are used, and the preparation is entirely free from all opiates. It is sure to work a cure in all cases where an honest, earnest effort is made by the victim of a vitiated or morbid appetite. May be submitted to your family physician, and money will in all cases be refunded where he will grant a certificate condemning its use. It is also a sure cure for the headache and nausea following an occasional debauch. Address E. G. YALES, Box 1662, Pittsburgh.

TREES, TREES, TREES

We are now offering for sale the following Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapevines, Shrubs, Roses, Green House and Bedding Plants at following low prices, now at the grounds, Mount Lebanon Cemetery, three miles south of the city of Pittsburgh, on the old Washington road:

30,000 5-year-old Apple Trees, at $15 ⅌ 100; 30,000 4-year-old Apple Trees, at $15 ⅌ 100; 30,000 3-year-old Apple Trees, at $13 ⅌ 100; 15,000 2-year-old Peach Trees, at $15 ⅌ 100; 12,000 1-year-old Peach Trees, at $12 50 ⅌ 100; 15,000 2 and 3-year-old Cherry Trees, at $30 ⅌ 100; 5,000 2 and 3-year-old standard Pear Trees, at $50 ⅌ 100; 2,000 2 and 3-year-old Dwarf Pear Trees, $40 ⅌ 100; 1,000 2-year-old Plum Trees, at $50 ⅌ 100; 40,000 Ornamental Trees.

We have now issued a new Catalogue for the Spring delivery. Call or send by mail for descriptive list. Address 129 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HENRY BOCKSTOCE, Supt.

PINE SHINGLES.

We have a large stock of 18-INCH THIN SHINGLES, of the choicest brands, which we are offering at $3 75 per M, on car at Pittsburgh. Shipments promptly made.

NUTTMAN & TAYLOR,
14 West Barry street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MWF*

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,

178 WYLIE STREET, PITTSBURGH,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1875.

THE exports from Philadelphia last week amounted in value to $1,000,147.

THE *Post* finds it exceedingly up hill work to convince its readers that death is sunrise.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE is talked of for the Presidency, but so far as that office is concerned, he is likely to have a long wait.

THE Republican Legislature of New York elected last Tuesday will govern the apportionment of that State for the next ten years.

JOHN HAY has gone back to the New York *Tribune*. His Pegasus may have wings, but it is nevertheless hitched to a scavenger cart,

"I DON'T know who will be elected Governor on the first Tuesday of November, but I do know that Hartranft will not be." —*Dr. Browne's Speech.*

AS A result of the recent investigation of affairs at the Osage Agency, Agent GIBSON is to be relieved and appointed to some other position in the Indian service.

THE New England boot and shoe trade is on a solid footing. The shipments of the past week were twenty-five per cent. larger than those for the same period last year.

POSTAL cards to the number of 20,238,000 were issued by the Postoffice Department last month. This is the largest issue by at least 5,000,000 ever made in one month.

SO FAR every proposition for the establishment of a system of public schools has been voted down by the enlightened Democratic members of the Texas Constitutional Convention.

THE Boston *Post*, Democratic, informs the Prohibitionists that, having stood up long enough to be counted, they can now sit down. The Democrats have no further use for them.

THE Mississippi *Pilot* claims that of all the Southern States, Mississippi, which has been under uninterrupted Republican rule since the close of the war until now, is in the best financial condition.

PERSHING ran behind his ticket in Johnstown, where he used to live. HARTRANFT, on the other hand, had a majority in his own county of Montgomery, although it is usually Democratic by from 400 to 800.

THE Philadelphia *Day* expresses its sorrow for "poor CURTIN." We have none to vent on that subject. CURTIN has got to his right place, at last, at the bottom of the Democratic pile, along with Alderman McMULLEN and Granger PIOLLET.

THE Cincinnati Industrial Exposition guarantors will be called on for twelve per cent. of their notes to meet the losses of the past three seasons, which are said to amount to $60,000. Pittsburgh can do better than that in the show business.

THE term candidate is derived from the Latin *Candidatus*, and refers to the *candidus*, or white robe in which the nominee of the people for office was arrayed upon becoming a candidate. This has no reference to the judicial robes of PERSHING.

THE Rev. Mr. BROWNE demonstrated to his own satisfaction and that of some of his hearers, during the late campaign, that the Republican party was dead; but the facts seem to be against him. That party appears to be the only live one of the three.

IN ERIE county, New York, two tainted Democrats ran far ahead of the decent men on the county ticket with them. "What your true-blue Democrat," says the Buffalo *Express*, "particularly delights in is a healthy flavor of brimstone about a candidate."

IT must make WHITELAW REID, of the *Tribune*, unhappy to know that the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee denounces him as a "crocodile" who would eat his own young. We always thought that REID had a great dislike to YOUNG.

INTERNAL revenue collections thus far during the current fiscal year have been at the rate of $117,000,000 for the year. As this period covers a dull portion of the year, it is estimated at the Treasury Department that on this basis the receipts for the year will be $195,000,000.

JUDGE KELLEY announced oracularly, before the Ohio election, that ALLEN would have from 20,000 to 25,000 majority; and pending the result of the Pennsylvania election, he prophesied to his Southern friends in Georgia that HARTRANFT would be beaten 20,000. As a prophet, the Judge is a terrible failure.

THE Indiana Democrats propose to nominate DANIEL W. VOORHEES for Governor, in next year's race, and the Indianapolis *Journal* says that, in that event, "the Republicans will make a more than usual earnest fight to defeat him. The chances are that they will nominate a man who can do it most handsomely."

WHAT the bedraggled New York *Tribune* wanted to know, just before election, was whether the voters of that State were able, in the language of the late Emperor of France, to "comprehend the times in which they live?" It has found out all about it, since.

L. P. WALKER, of Alabama, who was JEFF. DAVIS' Secretary of War, is the leading candidate for the United States Senatorship from that State, and will doubtless be chosen by the next Legislature. Union men are everywhere at a heavy discount in the Democratic party.

IN HIS speech on the South Side a few days before the election, SHAM CARY said the reason he accepted the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in Ohio was, "that he might be a target at which the opposition would aim their missiles." He ought to be happy now. He is fuller of holes than a brass skimmer.

ANOTHER new iron boat has been completed and put in service at St. Louis. That city is indebted to the General Government for inaugurating the era of building iron boats on the Mississippi river, and, already, according to experienced steamboatmen, the era of wooden steamers on the Mississippi river is ended.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says the "school house" is taking almost as prominent a part in politics now as the "log cabin" did once before. The difference is that our school houses are in danger, while our log cabins were not; and that fact will cause a heartier rally around the school house, as an emblem, than was ever witnessed around any other emblem, before.

THE decadence of the mercantile marine would seem to be more marked in England than in our own country. There are at present 197 screw steamers, ranging from 4,650 tons down to 126 tons, besides a couple of score of sidewheel steamers from 700 to 200 tons for sale in Great Britain, the half of which are said to be more fit for the scrap heap than for service.

WITH regard to the Mississippi election it is now stated that the Republicans have elected three members of Congress—WELLS, NILES and LYNCH—and the Democrats three—LAMAR, HOOKER and MONEY—and that Mr. LAMAR will be elected United States Senator in Governor ALCORN's place, which will simply be sending one Democrat in place of another.

THE Chicago *Times* thus forcibly states the case in Mississippi.

> The election in Mississippi has left the negroes in a deplorable fix. Their position is like that taken by the old darkey in the camp-meeting, when the preacher shouted: "Dar is just two roads, my fr'en's, an' one leads to hell, an' de odder to damnation!" "If dat am de case," said his aged listener, "dis nigger gwine take fur de woods."

IN SNYDER county, on Tuesday, members of the Dunkard and Mennonite congregations, who had not voted for twenty years, came out and cast their ballots unanimously for HARTRANFT and RAWLE and the whole Republican ticket. The deep interest they take in the school question operated to bring them out on this occasion. They are determined that, whatever happens, school shall keep.

THERE is a slackening up of the grain movement from country districts West. This is because the few remaining weeks of lake navigation would scarcely suffice to carry off more than is held at Milwaukee and Chicago now, and there is no particular object in hurrying grain into store before the cheap winter storage begins, unless it is to be shipped out before the close of navigation at the cheap rates afforded by vessels.

THE THIRD TERM.

The New York *Herald* has resurrected the ghost of the third term, which was months ago laid to rest, and quite a number of papers seem to be scared by it. They regard the result of the November elections as such an encouragement to GRANT that they conclude he *must* be a candidate for re-election. They take it for granted that, notwithstanding the President's letter to General HARRY WHITE, he is really a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1876, and they reason that a Republican victory, now, paves the way for his success next year.

The whole of this morbid fear grows out of the belief, so much encouraged of late by the "independent" press, that party professions are not to be trusted, no matter how often declared. The fact is admitted by them that the Republican State Conventions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Wisconsin, Minnesota and Connecticut, Kansas and Iowa have unanimously proclaimed their hostility to a third term for *any* President; but, they argue, this is mere profession and means nothing. When the time comes it will be disregarded, they say; and, upon the assumption that there is no such thing as honesty or consistency in politics, they proceed to work themselves up into an indignant frenzy of apprehension that GRANT will be able, eventually, to overcome the scruples of those who are now committed against him. A Philadelphia paper, for instance—not the *Times*—expresses its terror on this subject in this wise:

> "Grant will go into the next Republican convention with a united South, and it *may* be with enough Northern delegates to give him a majority for nomination."

There are a great many things which *may* be, which are yet not very likely to happen. It is one of the *possibilities* that GRANT may be a candidate for renomination, and that he may get enough Northern votes to nominate him; but it is extremely improbable. The fear that such an event may happen is an idle one, and it is not worth while to get into a passion of excitement over what may *possibly* occur.

For, in the first place, the South will *not* be a unit for GRANT in the next National Convention. We think we can enumerate at least three or four Southern States that will have more sense than that implies. And in the next place, even if he had a united South at his back, he cannot get enough Northern votes to nominate him. Notwithstanding the sneers to the contrary of the political sceptics who scout at the sincerity of Republican declarations on this point, the Republicans of the North were never more in earnest, on any subject, than they were in putting themselves on record against the third term folly. Those who were at the Lancaster Republican State Convention in May last will easily recall the deep earnestness which characterized that convention in protesting against the idea of a third Presidential nomination. When the anti-third-term plank was read, the convention burst into an enthusiastic shout of approval, which was repeated again and again, until finally it had to be read a second time, and was received with a second tumultuous storm of applause. There was no such thing as mistaking the meaning and purpose of that convention. It meant what it said upon that subject, and it meant to make itself plainly understood. It was in deep earnest; and the Republican victory of November 2d has been won with the fair and clear understanding that the party was committed unalterably to the anti-third term policy.

The same was true of all the other Northern States. In each one of them the hostility to a third term was deep, unyielding and unfaltering. No party was ever more thoroughly committed to a political principle than is the Republican party to its declarations on this point; and its written creed upon it is but the outward form of a conviction conscientiously cherished in the hearts of the Republican masses. The Republican party has never yet been false to its professions; and it is not at all likely that it can be induced, upon any consideration whatever, to abandon a principle which sprang, not from any clap-trap demagogism, but from the sincere and heartfelt convictions of its members.

The Republican party, in this or any other matter, is not to be judged by the acts of the Democratic party. That party has shown itself capable of reversing its own creed within the short space of a year; but we protest against measuring our corn in its bushel. The Republicans of the country are devoted to their principles and will stand by them. They have resolutely declared the doctrine that no President should have more than two terms, and they mean to act upon that basis when the time comes for nominating their next candidate for President.

In doing this they have acted, of course, upon the belief that the President, in his letter to General WHITE, meant precisely what he said—that he was not and will not be a candidate for a third nomination. Their course, therefore, was not personal to him. They took him at his word, and, without reference to him at all, planted themselves

THE following, from an Iowa Democratic paper, is the first instance of good sense we have seen on the part of a defeated Democrat, since the election:

> "We are inclined to think the best thing the Democrats in Iowa can do is to abandon the hope of ever changing the administration and give the State over to the Methodists for a camp-meeting ground. Providence, it seems, foreordained it should be so, and it is useless for a few fainthearted Democrats, 'scattered here and there, to longer stand out against a fixed fact."

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The principal question that will come before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets next year, will be the extension of lay representation to the annual conferences. As matters now stand the laity are now directly represented only in the General Conference; and many, if not most, of the lay delegates already chosen to the next General Conference have been instructed to press on that body the propriety of making lay representation general, extending it to all the representative bodies in the church. The *Methodist* expresses the conviction that, as the lay delegates are united upon this measure, they will certainly carry it.

An analogous, though not similar, measure will also be pressed, viz: The election of presiding elders by the preachers of each district. The presiding elders are now appointed by the bishops, and there is a growing desire to place the power of appointment in the hands of those who have to serve under the presiding elders. The fact that these district elders are consulted by the bishops in making up the annual list of preachers' appointments probably acts as a stimulus to the man who would like to have a vote in selecting those who are to have a voice in determining their future stations. From present appearances the proposed change is not likely ty be made by the General Conference at this sitting. So far as the delegates-elect have expressed an opinion upon it, a majority are decidedly against it; and it is not likely that it will be urgently pressed until after lay representation is more generally established. It may, then, have more force; but it is not at all certain that it will.

A third measure of importance that will come up at this quadrennial meeting will be the project of establishing more friendly relations with the Southern Methodists. The General Conference of the Southern Church has already appointed a Commission to confer with a like Commission on the part of the Northern Church, to regulate fraternal intercourse between the two bodies and settle border differences, growing out of the contiguity of churches of each body in the same neighborhood; and the Northern body can hardly refuse to meet their Southern brethren half way in such a matter.

It is presumable, therefore, that such a Commission will be appointed; and it cannot fail in bringing the two churches much closer together than they are now. There is no probability of a present union between the two. There is, it is true, no doctrinal or other ecclesiastical difficulty in the way. The two churches are essentially the same in doctrine, and in discipline. But the bitterness which followed the separation in 1844 has not yet been extinguished. The separation grew out of the fact that BISHOP ANDREWS was a slaveholder. The Northern churches, which constituted a majority in the General Conference, would not and could not tolerate the ministrations of a slaveholding bishop, and the Southern churches regarded any objection on that score as an arraignment of *their* soundness in the faith. Bishop ANDREWS, in holding slaves, was doing only what other Southern Methodists were doing; and if they suffered him to be condemned on that score, they heaped a similar condemnation upon their own heads. The result was a separation, the Southern Methodists going off by themselves and organizing a separate church; and there naturally followed, with this separation, that intense bitterness of feeling toward the North which was the inevitable and invariable attendant of the agitation of the slavery question in the South. That bitterness has not yet died out. A generation has passed away since it first sprung up; but the political events which followed from 1844 to 1865 only served to deepen it; and the ten years that have since intervened have modified it but slightly.

It is idle, therefore, to look for an immediate union of the two, notwithstanding the removal of the original cause of difference. More time is needed to bring that about; and the fraternal intercourse of years will be needed to enable these people to look each other in the eye and be thoroughly reconciled. That it will come, in its own time, need not be doubted; but that time cannot be hastened, and in this, as in all other human affairs, patience must be allowed to have her perfect work.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE REFORMERS?

The Brooklyn *Times*—referring to the extraordinary professions of "Reform" made by certain leading Democrats of that city before the late election, says:

> "The question now is, where are the reformers? For months they have made the air blue with their incessant cry of 'corruption;' they have paraded columns upon columns of figures to show that our city had been reduced to bankruptcy by the corrupt Democratic rings ruling us and eating out our substance; and yet when the election was at hand, and the lines of battle were formed for the final shock, they proved false to all their professions, and made their way into the very camp, and fought on the side of the very men they had so shamefully abused, and insisted should be tried for malfeasance in office, and for betraying and robbing the taxpayers of Brooklyn."

This is almost always the case with Democrats professing hostility to corruption and devotion to "Reform." So long as they are simply asked to talk, they are the most virtuous of mortals and the most ardent haters of corruption in politics; but when asked to act, they immediately shrink back. They can preach you the most beautiful homilies on what is politically right; but when they come to vote, they throw their peaching aside, and and vote for TWEED and FOX, PIOLLET or BILL MCMULLEN, or whatever other corrupt man the Democracy may be running. They never can get away from their party, no matter how corrupt it may have been proved to be. "Reform," with them, is a splendid thing in the abstract, but it is a thing they are incapable of putting in practice. There are Democrats, of course, who, when they talk "reform," mean it; but the Democratic politician who indulges in that kind of talk never does really mean it, although he doubtless convinces himself, for the time being, that he is in earnest.

During the recent campaign in this State the men who talked the loudest about the necessity of a "reform" in the State Treasury were the warmest in support of PIOLLET, whose whole life gave the lie to the sincerity of such professions. They abused, traduced and opposed a man whose honesty and uprightness were beyond question, and supported a man for the State Treasury whose hands were notoriously unclean. How is it possible to credit such men with sincerity or to believe them in earnest when they get temporarily beyond the usual party lines and usages.

The Prohibition vote for PENNYPACKER will be found very generally to be less than that for BROWNE; and the difference, in nearly every instance, will be found transferred to PIOLLET. These were Temperance Reformers, shocked beyond expression at the corruption alleged to exist in the Republican party; but they could not resist the temptation to vote for a man of questionable character. They were probably Democrats, who had to compound with their consciences in voting for BROWNE by voting for PIOLLET along with him. They wanted to put their votes where they would do the most good for the Democratic party, without regard to "Reform," or any other consideration.

The moral to be drawn from this is that all is not gold that glistens, and that Democratic professions of hostility to corruption are to be treated, as a general rule, as the basest kind of metal.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania were not honest in framing their platform at Erie. They were not soft money men, at heart, and all their principles and traditions were at war with the declarations there made upon the money question. They threw away their principles, went back upon their record of half a century, and compelled the party to indorse a financial theory which they execrated to the bottoms of their hearts. The Erie declaration of principles was therefore so plainly insincere and dishonest that it excited disgust instead of enthusiasm, and provoked derision and contempt in the minds of Democrats as well as in the judgment of the Republicans.

And what was the motive for this dishonesty? A conviction on the part of the unprincipled leaders that an honest declaration of their real sentiments would imperil the success of their brethren in Ohio. The Ohio Democrats had committed an egregious folly in adopting an anti-Democratic platform; and to save them from the effects of their blunder the Pennsylvania Democrats followed them in the commission of the same mistake. They reasoned within themselves that, if the Ohio Democrats were beaten, the defeat of the Pennsylvania Democrats was certain; and they concluded that the only way to secure a Democratic victory in this State, was to help in securing a like victory in Ohio.

They gave up their principles, therefore, for the sole chance of winning a triumph by sacrificing them. They forgot, or were wilfully oblivious of the fact, that a failure in the course they thus marked out would be fatal to the party both in Ohio and here. A defeat upon principles honestly held and supported is not either fatal or injurious; but a defeat upon principles dishonestly held is a disgrace from which it is almost impossible to recover.

If the Democrats of Pennsylvania had maintained their old ground, the worst thing that could have happened them, either in Ohio or here, was defeat, and that has overtaken them anyhow. They could not, therefore, have been worse off than they are, but they would have occupied, in that case, the vantage ground of honesty, and there is no disgrace in standing by what you honestly believe. As it is, they are both defeated and disgraced; and all that is left them is the retrospection over what *might* have happened had they had more sense and possessed a greater fidelity to principle.

In politics as in everything else, honesty is the best policy. The people will not tolerate a party that vacillates from day to day, and trims its sails to every changing breeze. Parties are, or should be, founded upon principles easy and plain of comprehension; and the party that is false to the principles it has cherished can never command the public confidence. Those who stand firmly up to what they conceive to be right, not only possess their own respect, but the respect also of their opponents; while those who shove their principles out of the way, and profess a faith they do not believe, cannot but be conscious of being dishonest. They forfeit, as a consequence, their own respect and provoke the contempt of the world at large. It does not pay to be double-faced; and honesty in political matters is not only the best but the only safe policy to pursue.

HARTRANFT FOR PRESIDENT.

The Republican State Convention, which met at Harrisburg, August 19, 1874, adopted the following:

> *Resolved*, That, entertaining the fullest confidence in the high personal integrity, ability and statesmanship of Governor John F. Hartranft, we unhesitatingly present him to our Republican friends throughout the Union as a candidate for nomination to the Presidency in 1876. His blameless and exalted character as a man, his extraordinary ability as an administrative officer, the purity of his private and public life, and his splendid record as a soldier, all commend him to an enthusiastic and hearty support for a position which he is so well qualified to adorn.

The resolution stands, to-day, as the deliberate act of the Republican party of the State; and as Gov. HARTRANFT has just been re-elected by a decisive majority, demonstrating his popularity and availability, he is now in a much stronger position, as a Presidential candidate, than he was when the resolution was adopted.

There is certainly no other man in Pennsylvania, or out of it, around whom the Republicans of this State could rally with half the zeal they would show if HARTRANFT were their Presidential candidate. They are proud of him as a statesman, as a man above reproach, an excellent administrator and a brave soldier, and they feel for him an enthusiastic devotion which no other name can excite. He is, by all odds, the strongest man that can be presented to the people of Pennsylvania.

There are, of course, other men in other States, around whom the Republicans of Pennsylvania can rally with earnestness and zeal; but we know of no one whose name can stir their hearts like that of HARTRANFT. They presented his name for the Presidency in good faith, in 1874, and they stand prepared to make that presentation good when the National Convention shall meet in 1876.

THE official statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the month of September, recently published, shows Philadelphia to be the second port in the country in the export trade in domestic products. New York stands first, Philadelphia second, San Francisco third, Boston fourth, Baltimore fifth, and New Orleans sixth. In the import trade for the same month Philadelphia takes much lower rank, standing fifth. Remarking on this large excess of the export over the import trade, the *North American* says:

> "This fairly illustrates the condition of our foreign commerce, the facilities for export here being great and increasing, and the capital and enterprise engaged in the trade being extensive and powerful, while the import trade is somewhat neglected. All the indications are that Philadelphia is destined to become one of the greatest export points in the world. It is true that this is a rather one-sided condition of commerce, but it is a wholesome one, and makes largely in favor of the country. As the nation is becoming an immense producer for export, the fact is one of primary value."

THE reports lately circulated from Washington city that the President was about to take active measures in behalf of the insurgents in Cuba, turn out to be fabrications. They were got up by the holders of Cuban bonds, and the chief purpose of circulating them was to embroil this country in trouble with Spain. It is always safe to conclude, in the face of such stories as these, that the President will do nothing that would have the effect of disturbing our friendly relations with Spain. He has too keen a sense of the horrors of war to permit him to do anything that would bring on a national conflict. The President probably thinks, as nearly every thinking man does, that Cuba should of right belong to the United States; but he is not and cannot be willing to strive to get possession of it at the cost of millions of money and thousands of lives. Cuba will be ours in due course of time, if we only have the patience to wait till the proper opportunity comes. That opportunity has not yet come, and the President is not so foolish as to anticipate it.

THE Republicans re-elect HEILMAN in Lebanon, WARFEL in Lancaster, and JOHN A. LEMON in Blair and Cambria, to the Senate, with GEO. HANDY SMITH, from the first district, in place of ALEXANDER; GEORGE V. LAWRENCE in Washington and Beaver, in place of RUTAN: F. H. BRAGGINS in Lawrence and Mercer, in place of MCKINLEY, and BUTTERFIELD, in Erie, in place of CUTLER. The Democrats elect CHARLTON BURNETT, in place of ROWLAND, from Monroe and Carbon; T. JEFFERSON BOYER, in place of WALLACE, from Clearfield; JAMES M. HAYES, from Greene, in place of PLAYFORD; ROBERT P. ALLEN, from Lycoming, in place of CHALFANT, and D. P. THOMAS, of Forest, in place of MACLAY. This leaves the Senate 29 Republicans to 21 Democrats. The Republicans elect J. G. LEECH to the House, from Philadelphia, in place of BARDSLEY, deceased, and the Democrats elect two members in Bucks and Northampton to succeed Democrats who died after the adjournment last winter. This leaves the House unchanged.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* says that the action of Plymouth church in dropping the names of Mrs. MOULTON and Deacon WEST from its rolls, without trial, must lead to a separation between that church and other Congregational churches. It says:

> "The Congregationalists of the United States, represented in one of the most memorable councils of that body which ever convened, has explicitly declared that the dropping from a church roll of the names of resident members of that body, without trial, because of their voluntary absence from its worship and ordinances, is an extraordinary deviation from the first principles involved in the idea of church fellowship as set forth in Congregational standards, and a proceeding which will not be tolerated in its association. It therefore appears to us that the reported action of Plymouth church, if not expressly designed to bring about a severance between it and the other churches in this connection, it is at least a bold defiance of the whole body, and a challenge of the right of its sister churches to insist upon any conformity to the recognized standards of their faith."

MR. GEORGE T. LEWIS, of Tennessee, who has been engaged in making iron in that State for forty years, and has studied and experimented until he professes to know all about it, publishes a statement in the St. Louis *Republican* to the effect that Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee are destined to become, if not the future center of iron-making in the United States, the seat of a large and important furnace interest at least. He states that pig iron not only can be made, but has been and is made in these three Southern States for less than sixteen dollars a ton, a price very considerably below the cost of making it in the iron districts of the North and East. The explanation of this greater cheapness is found in the abundance of charcoal and good stone coal in those States, both to be had, with limestone, near the iron beds, the mildness of the climate which makes winter expenditures nearly as light as those of summer, and the cheapness of colored labor.

THE official count of the vote of Luzerne county developed attempts at fraud on the part of the Democrats of the boldest and most desperate character, and suspicion pointed so strongly to Prothonotary TRIMMER that on Thursday night the court directed the returns to be taken out of his custody and guarded in another office by a constable until the court met again next morning. During Wednesday night the returns were tampered with, being taken from the Court House and fraudulently manipulated. A special dispatch from Wilkesbarre to the Chicago *Tribune* last Friday says:

> "The official returns to-day have been the leading topic of discussion, the Court having discovered the evidence of most flagrant changes, the returns from the Fifth ward of Scranton having been stolen from the Prothonotary's office, they giving a large Republican majority, and their disappearance shows the desperate ends which are resorted to carry the election."

THE movement for the establishment of foreign markets for our domestic manufactures, to whose incipiency we lately referred, is extending and broadening. The Boston *Advertiser* says that the experiment of sending our cotton goods to England for sale in competition with English fabrics has been so far successful that an order has been received by Boston manufacturers for more goods to the value of about $150,000, and that this order will doubtless be followed by others. The exports of dry goods from New York the past week, also, were very considerable. The exportation of sugar has been renewed since the suspension of the recent Treasury order concerning the drawback, the shipments from New York last week exceeding $200,000 in value. Leather to the value of $146,000 was also exported. These goods were shipped to every part of the globe.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central organ of the Democratic party in this State, speaks of that party as "an unorganized mob." We admit the "mob" part, but deny the "unorganized." The *Post*, of this city, and the *Patriot* itself, were organs of the party, to say nothing of the Philadelphia *Times*, the Podunk *Bugle*, the Tinicum *Clarion*, and HENDRICK B. WRIGHT. It had organs galore, such as they were, and WRIGHT issued manifestoes enough during the campaign to entitle him to rank as a brigadier general, at the least. It was an "organized mob," that's what it was, and the *Patriot* cannot atone for its indifference during the fight by ignoring itself as a leader. That the mob was poorly officered may be conceded; but it does not belong to the poor officers to set up that as a defense for their failure.

firmly on the ground that the common law of the country forbids more than two terms to any President whatever. We, in common with them, regard the President as being out of the field. He is not a candidate, and will not be. We have his word for that, and we believe him. These remarks, consequently, have no specific reference to him. The fear that the President has a design to run for a third nomination is a mere bugaboo. It may frighten children, but can have no effect upon grown men; and the Republican party is so strongly entrenched in its hostility to a third nomination, that we are firm in the conviction the President could not, if he would, compass a renomination; and we are just as firm in the belief he would not if he could.

IN LOOKING over the field, in Pennsylvania, there is no result more gratifying than the Republican victory in Allegheny county. The adverse result of last year made it up-hill work to bring the county back to its place. The Democrats, besides, were confident of carrying it, and they boasted so much abroad of the great gains they expected here, that our friends were rendered uneasy and fearful. Our people here, were always strong in the faith of their ability to redeem the county; but they could not quiet the fears of those who were disturbed by Democratic boasting. Our victory, under the many adverse circumstances we had to contend with, is a splendid instance of what pluck and work will accomplish.

WE SUSPECT that the whisky ring might as well cease its efforts to frighten the Administration from its purpose of bringing the guilty parties to book. There will be no let up or compromise on the part of the Government. No bargain has been made with those who pleaded guilty, nor will the President be likely to interfere. In fact, the prosecutions are now fully in the hands of an indignant people, and they will be pushed to their fullest conclusion, and all those who impede will be held strictly accountable. All honest Republicans owe it to their party, and what is synonymous, to their country, to see that the persecutions go vigorously on, no matter how high in station may be the officials implicated.

THE great importance of the Republican victory in New York last Tuesday cannot be realized until it is remembered that the Democrats aimed to obtain control of the Legislature so that they could rearrange the Senatorial and Assembly districts in such a manner as to insure them both branches of the Legislature for ten years to come. Before the election the Republicans gave up the Assembly, only hoping to hold on to the Senate. But they not only secured the latter by a two-thirds majority, but also carried the Lower House by a decided majority. This, of course, defeats all Democratic hopes of redistricting the State.

THE Prohibitionists polled 2,465 votes for their State ticket in this county, last year, and this year they poll only about 1,600 votes. This falling off is due to the revulsion in the public mind produced by the violence with which Governor HARTRANFT was assailed by the Prohibition orators and the course abuse heaped upon him by them. The sense of fair play which the people cherish was offended by this coarseness and violence, and the natural result is seen in the shrinkage of the Prohibition vote.

WITHIN the past few years some of the extreme Western railroads have succeeded in selling in the aggregate many thousand acres of worthless lands to immigrants under the representation that the soil was very productive, when they knew that the land was unfit for farming purposes. By such false representations many of the poor immigrants have been deceived, and they are left without any resource to recover it back. This matter ought to receive the attention of Congress, so that the iniquitous practice of imposing on the poor immigrant may be broken up.

THE Chicago *Times*, writing of the results of the November elections, says:

> "There was a great deal of very valuable Presidential material spoiled yesterday. Bayard, in New Jersey; Gaston, in Massachusetts; Taylor, in Wisconsin; Tilden, in New York; and Black, and Costveri, and Woodward, in Pennsylvania."

BAYARD lives in Delaware, not in New Jersey, and WOODWARD died some months ago; but who in the name of PONTIUS PIOLLET is COSTVERI? We live to learn; but this new name is a step ahead of our knowledge.

THE prohibitory vote in New York is estimated at from eleven to twelve thousand. That is to say, Prohibitionists to that number helped to defeat the Republican State ticket out of pure spite, because their views and wishes did not, as they thought, receive sufficient consideration in the past. By their action during the past three successive years they have put back the cause of temperance reform for years. In Wisconsin and Massachusetts, too, all fair-minded temperance people have been utterly disgusted at the action of the Prohibition zealots who belong to the rule or ruin school.

THE moneyed obligations of a State are based on its good faith and credit only; as a sovereign she sits above all courts, beyond the reach of their processes and mandates, and no power can coerce her to pay but the people, whose sovereignty she embodies. The new Democratic Constitution of Alabama, which is to be voted upon on the 16th instant, provides practically for a repudiation of twenty million of the State debt and the interest, by placing such restrictions on the powers of State taxation as will render payment impossible.

MCCLURE attributes the Democratic overthrow to the weakness of PERSHING as a leader; yet it is notorious that PERSHING was chosen as a candidate by MCCLURE's advice. Poor old HENDRICKS-B. WRIGHT blames it on the New York Democrats, who failed to stand by their Ohio brethren. They both overlook the *real* cause, to-wit, the general rottenness of the Democratic party and the general lack of confidence in it. No party can ever be successfully led by such political bummers as MCCLURE and WRIGHT, PERSHING and PIOLLET.

IN NEW YORK, as in our own State, the triumph of the Republican party would have been much more pronounced except for the so-called Prohibition movement. The leaders persisted in running candidates in several of the Senatorial and Assembly districts through the State, and thereby did all they could to give the control of both Houses to the party which has always been opposed to reform. Because they could not have everything they aided the enemy all in their power.

"MR. UPDEGRAFF, of Ohio, who made a speech at Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday night, struck the keynote of Radicalism for the next campaign."—*Post.*

So much the better. His address was clear, logical, eloquent and timely, and had a brilliant effect. He lifted the political issue into the higher regions, and kept it there while the great audience listened with intense interest, and responded to his elevating appeals with a spirit which has been rarely witnessed, even in Republican Pittsburgh.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has heretofore been disposed to deride the idea that the Pope's big toe was being obtruded into our politics; now the *Commercial* says:

> Father Henning, of St. Louis, and other Ultramontanists, need only to keep preaching that "there is no such thing as an absolute independence of the State from the Church," and that such separation "is simply political atheism," to arouse a prejudice that may be not only inconvenient, but uncomfortable. The politicians need not lift their fingers to assist in stimulating it into intense activity.

THE Republicans elect parts of their county tickets in Clearfield, Bedford, Cumberland, Northumberland, Clarion, Clinton and other strong Democratic counties, and in all these counties PERSHING gains on the usual Democratic majority. We hope we are mistaken, but in most of these cases it looks very much as if HARTRANFT and RAWLE had been sold out to get votes for candidates for county offices.

THE theory that the aborigines of this country are wanderers from the Orient would seem to have received additional proof of its correctness by the recent discovery, mentioned by a correspondent of the New York *Times*, that several tribes of the southern portion of Alaska preserve their dead according to the method used by the ancient Egyptians, the only difference between both processes being the material used.

THE London *Economist* has the following significant observations on the market for American securities. They carry their own comment:

> "United States bonds have improved considerably, the attention of investors here being now more than ever turned to solid securities, while in America, the defeat of a political party in Ohio and Pennsylvania who advocated currency inflation, has restored confidence in the future stability of the Government."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Lo music. A party of Wisconsin Indians have organized a brass band.

What the *Post* doesn't know it guesses at, and it guesses a good deal.

A New York jury has footed up the value of a toe at one hundred dollars.

Cain was the first builder of a city, and the first man that ever organized a ring.

Space for exhibiting women's modern clothing is not to be allowed at the Centennial.

Sham Cary seems for the nonce to have quit using the weapon employed by Samson of old.

John Lettrun, of Indiana, was arrested the other day for having let run an illicit distillery.

There's been some Orville Democratic lying done about these St. Louis whisky indictments.

Ole Hammer is hammering rocks at the Minnesota penitentiary for stealing money from the mails.

Some Democratic editors are making a cheap living in these hard times by eating their own words.

A German scientist has discovered that a solution of borax prevents the putrefaction of organic matter.

The trouble among the whisky men out West doesn't seem to affect the downward tendency of that liquor.

Miss Delia Cards cut a leading figure in a recent church fair at Milwaukee, but her friends are whist about it.

Boston has a religious society which is discussing the propriety of selling its meeting house, within a year of its completion.

What's in a name? One Samuel Scrimager, of Kentucky, killed a boon companion in a drunken scrimmage, the other day.

A couple of Kansas life insurance agents thought it policy to fight a duel the other day. Unfortunately, neither of them was cancelled.

In Democratic Kentucky the public fund for the education of colored children amounts to only about 39 cents a year for each pupil.

A Massachusetts man recently had his wife arrested on the plea that her voice gave him the ear-ache. Now let him look out for Chinese gongs.

The inhabitants of the frigid zone are voracious eaters. They have their whale on ice, bears stuffed with Esquimaux, and cold glacier pudding.

A leading Boston printing house received a letter last week that had been two years and six months traveling from Beverly, a distance of eighteen miles.

The ubiquity of Mr. Smith is strikingly indicated by the fact that he preaches to no less than one hundred and sixty Baptist congregations in this country.

Husband the dimes. There is every likelihood that the appeals for charity this winter will be more numerous and more urgent than for many years past.

One of the needed reforms which the incoming Republican Legislature of New York will doubtless be asked to effect, will be the repeal of Tammany's charter.

The importance of training a Baptist ministry to labor among the Swedes, Danes and Norwegians in America, is beginning to attract general attention and interest.

There will be a four days' "health" session in Baltimore this week, with delegations of eminent physicians, professors and philanthropists from all parts of the country.

A big bonanza has been found in the shape of a wonderful bed of cement discovered along the banks of the Milwaukee river, not over a mile and a half from the city limits.

A Boston tinsmith's sign reads as follows: "Quart measures sold here of all shapes and sizes." He is almost as accommodating as are the framers of Democratic "principles."

Judge Woodward, of this State, has been dead for some years, which is probably the reason why the Chicago *Times* thinks he was "spoiled" as Presidential timber, last Tuesday.

The Western Union was never making so much money as now. Near a million dollars profits in the quarter ending October 1, and more business in October than in the same month, last year.

Moody and Sankey don't seem to make much headway in Brooklyn. The people appear to have stopped their ears and packed their hearts in ice for safe keeping. You can't weld iron unless it's at a white heat.

The State Fish Commissioners of Virginia have hatched out 120,000 California salmon, with which they will stock the rivers of that Commonwealth. But you can't phosphate the average Virginia editor's brain.

In many parts of the West the farmers are losing their swine by the hundred with the hog cholera. Fears are entertained that not enough for home consumption will be saved. Pork raisers are greatly discouraged.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has dropped its dividends from twelve to eight per cent. a year, in order to pay off its bonds, as they become due, out of its profits. The business of the company continues large and profitable.

Deserves success. A new steamship company is organizing in New York which will not ask Congress for any aid whatever. The steamers are to ply between New York, St. Thomas and Venezuela, and are to depend wholly upon the legitimate profits of commerce for support.

PERSONAL.

The Khedive of Egypt is seriously ill from grief for the recent death of his daughter.

Five young American ladies have lately received "honor certificates" from the examiners of the University of Oxford, England.

Charleston has a four-legged girl, the two central limbs being well-developed, though somewhat smaller than the outer ones.

The Portland, Maine, *Press* tells of a man in that city who was desirous of making a fortune by being refused a ride from Boston to Portland on a ticket sold from Portland to Boston. He went to that city for that special purpose, having previously consulted legal authority, but when he presented the ticket, having braced himself to make a strong resistance, the conductor punched it without a word.

The Georgia *Constitutionalist* tells two stories of the kind-heartedness of President Grant, one in which he gave a position to a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson and saved her from starvation; and another in which he saved the eyesight of the wife of an ex Confederate General by transferring her from the Patent Office, where her eyesight was very seriously tried, to the library.

The Episcopal House of Bishops has under consideration the question of sending a bishop to Mexico. The reformation has been progressing for about twelve years, under the direction of Dr. Riley, and has assumed an important movement in the cities of Mexico and Santa Cruz, and elsewhere. The Episcopal Church of Mexico asks the United States House of Bishops to give them an independent organization, and to consecrate to the Mexican Church a native bishop.

The other day a postmaster down South complained of the delay in transportation of the mails across the Gulf, and in the body of the complaint was a voluntary admission that the delay was occasioned by bad weather. The document fell into the hands of one of Colonel Bangs' assistants, who is noted for his aptness at repartee. He read the papers over carefully, to be sure he was right, then he wrote the following indorsement: "If your case is as represented within, it should have been referred to Almighty God instead of the Postmaster General. Respectfully, etc."

THE Pope has expressly approved the conduct of his Nuncio who recently demanded that the Spanish Government should give to the church entire control of education in the State, should muzzle the press and should forbid Protestant sects to worship, excepting under severe restrictions. This indorsement, of course, was to have been expected, as the Nuncio would hardly have taken such a position as he did unless he had express instructions from the Vatican. The fact, however, is very interesting to Americans, who may reflect that the power which demands the right to crush out secular education, a free press and free worship in Spain, is that which governs the church in this country. —*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

ONE of the fruits of the Republican result of the elections on Tuesday last will be that it will put the Democrats in the House on their good behavior. If the elections had shown that the popular tide had become strongly Democratic, there is no telling what antics they would have cut up. We may imagine how the ex-Confederate officers, that make one-third of the Democrats in the House and about one-half in the Senate, would have blossomed out. But now the Democrats in the House represent a party which has been rejected by the people. This cuts their comb.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

An Abstract of the Summer's Work.

The following abstract of Prof. J. P. Lesley's report to the Board of Commissioners at their meeting on the 4th instant, will give the public a good idea of what the survey corps has done during the summer:

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA — LIMESTONE IRON ORES.

Prof. Prime, aided by Dr. Clarke and Mr. Kent, has completed the limestone belt of Lehigh county, and will finish the limestone belt of Northampton county before the snow falls. We shall then have a complete contour-line map, with all ore banks, ore shows, limestones and outcrop exposures from Alburtis to the Delaware river, with special studies of the larger mines.

SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA GEOLOGY AND ORES.

Prof. Frazer, aided by Mr. Lehman and Mr. Edwards, has made section surveys across the South Mountain, and will soon have completed the first draft of a complete contour-line map of the mountain mass, from side to side, and for five or six miles north and south of the Gettysburg-Chambersburg pike. Mr. Frazer's district is the most difficult in the State, as yet occupied. Much of his time has been spent in revising his sections across York county, preparatory to printing his first report of progress, which therefore includes a good deal of 1875. Dr. Hunt's knowledge of the rocks in New England and Canada has been of service in helping to explain some of the difficulties; but most of them are inherent in the region itself and can only be worked out in detail instrumentally, by the party.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA, MAPS, GEOLOGY AND FOSSIL ORES.

Mr. Dewees has continued his survey of every opening along the entire extent of the fossil ore outcrops; and he has nearly finished all that lies in Union, Mifflin, Juniata and Huntingdon counties, from Selinsgrove, on the Susquehanna, to the south end of Black Log mountain, *i. e.*, the entire length of Jack's Mountain and Shade Mountain, with the intermediate lines. His report will be large, carefully made and exhaustive.

Mr. Billin and Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Dewees' aids, have been making a special survey of Auchwick Valley, from Black Log Gap and Orbisonia, around the end of Jack's Mountain, over Sideling Hill and through Sideling Gap to Broad Top. Contour lined maps and cross sections are in various stages of completion, and will soon be ready for printing. They are now mapping and studying the East Broad Top coal basin, and will connect it with my own large unpublished map of Broad Top made some years ago, so that the whole can be published next year.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA — GEOLOGY — COAL MINES—NATURAL GAS AS FUEL.

Mr. Platt, with the aid of his brother, Mr. G. G. Platt, has made a complete survey of Cambria county, locating and describing every coal opening. He has half finished Somerset county, and expects to finish the whole before winter. His report of these two counties will be similar to his last year's report on Clearfield and Jefferson. Mr. Young is now aiding him in Southern Somerset.

Mr. Young, under Mr. Platt's directions, has made a coke and coal survey of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Valleys, from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, and will have ready for the press early this winter, a large and important report on the same. In this he will have the concurrence of Mr. Fulton's studies of the coke question for the Cambria Iron Company.

Mr. Fulton's elaborate map of the surroundings of Johnstown will be an important addition to the published data of the survey.

Mr. Platt has attended to the subject of the use of well gas to iron work and will report upon it. It is for this report that we need a careful chemical gas investigation.

Mr. Platt is now studying the geology of Canoe Valley and Morrison's Cove, where his aid, Mr. Saunders, has been steadily at work all the season, making a complete contour line map of the ore country, and locating all the ore banks and outcrops. We have recently received a present of copies of the large map of the Springfield furnace district.

SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA—GEOLOGY—COAL BEDS.

Prof. Stevenson and his assistant, Mr. White, have completed the survey of Greene and Washington counties, and before snowfall will have added all of Allegheny and Beaver lying south of the Ohio river. The structure is for the first time made plain, the depth of the principal coal beds determined and designated on the maps in all parts of the district, and nothing is wanting but a topographical contoured map, which must be left for the future. Prof. Stevenson's intimate knowledge of the geology of the Ohio coal fields, and his special studies in those of West Virginia, will enable him to harmonize them with that of Southwest Pennsylvania. His report of 1875 will be ready for the printer on the 1st of April, 1876, and will make 400 printed pages. If he could have a longer time he could condense it into a smaller compass.

OIL REGIONS—SURVEYS, MAPS, OIL ROCKS.

Mr. Carll, with the assistance of Mr. Hatch and Mr. Hale, has completed his instrumental connection of the Ohio and New York outcrops across Pennsylvania, from Olean, through Warren and Meadville, to Sharon. He just finished a line survey through the Butler oil region and obtained valuable fresh results. This survey was to connect and extend his Venango work. The party have this week commenced the preliminary study of Clarion. Mr. Carll has an immense field, crowded with facts of the highest importance, and there are questions to answer of vital interest to the petroleum trade. We may safely trust them to one so conscientious in his methods, so untiring in his diligence, and so experienced in the subject.

DELAWARE WATER GAP AND BEAVER COUNTY.

Mr. Chance, after finishing his Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap maps and sections, was detailed to a special close study of the outcrops of the conglomerate and allied coals, along the Beaver to Harrisville, and from Beaver to Sharon and beyond, as far as Mr. Carll's lines.

NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA,

Mr. Sherwood, assisted by his brother, has completed his survey of the subcarboniferous outcrops of Tioga county, and is following them through Bradford county, coloring them on the county maps and collecting fossils and minerals to illustrate his report. I expect a very important and interesting report from him this winter. Geological maps of my own made some years ago of the Towanda, and others of the Blossburg coal basins, can be added to it. A special survey, lasting one week, was made of the little outlying coal basin at Renova, by Mr. Billin and Mr. Ashburner, because of its importance in connection with Mr. Platt's report of Snow Shoe and Karthaus, and because extra facilities happened to present themselves.

Judge Thomas L. Jewett.

A distinguished Ohioan has passed away. Judge Thomas L. Jewett died at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York city, on the night of the 2d inst., at about 11 o'clock. He was the senior brother of Hugh J. Jewett, President and Receiver of the Erie Railroad. He was about 65 years of age, born in Hartford county, Maryland, of Quaker parents. He came to this State early in life, and passed most of his years of activity here, Steubenville being his home. He was a lawyer of prominence, and was at one time a Judge in Steubenville. As a lawyer and a Judge he was marked as a man of strength and ability. He was particularly brilliant in all points of his profession affecting railroads. In 1860, he became connected with the Pittsburgh and St. Louis Railroad, now known as the Pan-Handle road, as President. He served ten years in that position, when, his health becoming impaired, he retired from active service and went to Philadelphia with his family to live, and has resided there ever since. Judge Jewett enjoyed the absolute confidence of the Pennsylvania Railroad management, and has always been taken into their counsels in reference to their Western connections, and exercised much influence with them. Since the accident to his brother, H. J. Jewett, he devoted time in aiding that gentleman in the discharge of the important duties of his high trust. Judge Jewett was originally a Democrat, and as such was elected a Judge. At the breaking out of the war he allied himself with the Republican party. He was an intimate friend of Secretary Stanton. A few years ago he had a serious attack of paralysis, from which he recovered. It is supposed here that his death resulted from a recurrence of that disease, and that it was unexpected. He leaves a grown family—three married daughters and one son.

British Exports.

The following statement of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the United States during the nine months ended September 30, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874, furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, shows a continued decrease:

Commodities.	1874.	1875.
Alkali ....£	878,776	£ 746,103
Apparel and slops........	149,028	75,764
Beer and ale, barrels......	32,805	29,478
Copper—		
Unwrought, cwts	724	20
Wrought, cwts	717	113
Haberdashery and millinery	587,608	458,402
Hardware and cutlery ...	490,166	445,003
Iron—		
Bar, angle, bolt and rods, tons	3,049	2,493
Railroad of all sorts, tons	85,454	17,625
Cast or wrought, tons, .	17,617	6,320
Old for remanufacture, tons	7,244	6,113
Steel—Unwrought, tons..	9,814	7,974
Lead—Pig, rolled, sheet, etc, tons............	2,014	143
Linen piece goods, yds .	82,771,429	80,113,200
Machinery — Other than steam engines, £s.....	149,744	127,648
Paper—		
Writing or printing, and envelopes, cwts..	7,438	2,873
Other kinds, cwts.........	7,334	5,372
Silk or satin—		
Broadstuffs of, yds.....	443,436	310,479
Ribbons of all kinds.....	21,353	13,410
Other articles of........	110,187	52,010
Articles of silk and other materials...............	51,362	26,191
Stationary — Other than paper	75,347	54,023
Tin—Unwrought, cwts...	40,345	11,692
Worsted stuffs, all wool, yds	51,984,270	42,991,800
Carpets—Not being rugs, yds	3,298,400	1,833,600

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

ABOUT CULINARY SPICES.

Although spices are of every day use in our kitchens or on our tables, few people have any idea from whence they come or the plants from which they are derived; we therefore propose to give our readers some information in regard to them.

The spices in most general use for culinary purposes are allspice, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, nutmegs, mace and pepper. And first, as regards

ALLSPICE,

also called pimento. It is procured from some trees or shrubs belonging to the myrtle family, that most generally sold being the fruit or berries of *Eugenia Pimento*, a native of the West Indies. These are gathered before they are quite ripe, and dried in the sun before being marketed. Another species, *E. Acris*, also yields a berry which is sometimes sold as allspice, but it is not so fine flavored, and is of inferior quality. In Brazil they use the berries of *E. Caryophyllus* for the same purposes as we use allspice, and in Cumana they use the berries of a species of myrtle, *Myrtus Tobasco*.

In former times, before the discovery of America, they used the buds and berries of the common myrtle as a spice, and they are still so used in Tuscany. It is called allspice because its flavor is supposed to resemble a combination of cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs. Other trees or shrubs not at all related to the true Allspice are called by the same name. The Carolina allspice is *Calycanthus floridus*, wild allspice is *Benzoin odoriferum*, and Japan allspice is *Chimonanthus fragrans*; but neither of these are used in culinary art.

CINNAMON

belongs to the laurel family (not our laurel, which belongs to the heath family), which is represented in our flora by the sassafras tree. The part used is the bark of the young twigs which is stripped off the branches and rolled into quils and dried in the sun; the quills before being dried are placed one inside the other according to their size; the thinner they are the finer the quality.

The true cinnamon is produced by *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, a native of the East Indies; but the great bulk sold is known commercially as Cassia bark, and is produced by other trees of the same genera, but it is much inferior to the genuine article. Cassia is produced by *C. Cassia* and other species, and is grown in Java, China, &c. The bark is thicker, coarser, and stronger flavored than the true cinnamon. Culilawan bark, which comes from Amboyna, is produced by a species of cinnamon and is highly esteemed, the bark having the flavor of cloves. The cinnamon of the Isle of France and of Santa Fe, and the clove cassia of Brazil are each produced by trees of the laurel family, but are not true cinnamons. Cassia buds are the unopened flowers of the cinnamon tree. What are known as cassia pods are the seed pods of *Cathariocarpus fistula*, they are not a spice, but being highly purgative are used medicinally.

CLOVES

are the dried buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, a small tree of the myrtle family, a native of the East Indies, but also now grown in the West Indies. The flower buds are either gathered by the hand or shaken off the tree and caught on sheets and then dried. The name clove is derived from the French *clou*, a nail, on account of the resemblance of the spice to a nail. Clove bark is the culilawan bark mentioned under the head of cinnamon.

GINGER

is the dried underground rhizomes or stems of a plant called *Zinziber officinale*, and is grown in Africa, China, East Indies and the West Indies, the last producing that of the best quality. The roots are dug up when the plants are a year old and are washed and dried for market, being known as black ginger. White ginger is the underground stems, scraped and thoroughly washed and cleaned before drying, but sometimes the black ginger is bleached with chloride of lime or by the fumes of burning sulphur. The ground ginger of the shops is often largely adulterated with sago-meal, potato-starch, flour, ground rice, cayenne pepper, mustard-husks and turmeric. Other plants have had the name of ginger applied to them; red ginger is East Indian ginger; Amada and Mango ginger are produced from a plant allied to the true ginger; Egyptian ginger is the root of *Calocasia esculenm*, the well known elephant's ear of our gardens; it is not a true ginger; wild ginger is the root of a native plant, *Asaruni conadense*, in no way related to the true ginger; neither is the wood ginger, which is the name applied to a species of *Anemone*.

NUTMEGS AND MACE

are the nuts of *Myristica Moschata*, a small tree, a native of the East Indies. Other species are found in Madagascar and in South America. The fruit of the nutmeg tree very much resembles a peach, and has a longitudinal groove on one side; it bursts open when ripe, and discloses the seed proper, which is inclosed by an ariloide or partially fiberous like coating of a rich red color, which is called mace; when dried it becomes of a reddish yellow color. Inside of the hard shell of the seed is found the nutmeg, which is the embryo of the young plant, surrounded by albumen, as is usual in most seeds. Other trees of the same family yield nutmegs that are sometimes brought to market to be used for culinary purposes or medicinally, but they are all of a very inferior quality.

The wild nutmegs of Panama and South America, Santa Fe nutmegs, male nutmegs, are all of this inferior quality. The clove nutmegs of Madagascar, camara or ackawar nutmegs, and some of the Brazilian and Peruvian nutmegs, are the seeds of trees belonging to the laurel family. Calabash nutmegs, Jamaica nutmegs, and American nutmegs, are the seeds of trees belonging to the *Anona*, or custard apple family. Stinking, or California nutmegs, are the seeds or nuts of *Torreya Californica*, a plant allied to the yew family; none but the myristica family yield true nutmegs.

PEPPER.

Of this spice there are two kinds, the red and the black. The first is the seed pods of various species of solanum, belonging to the same family as the potato, the tomato and the egg plant. Black pepper is the drupe or fruit of *Piper nigrum*, a plant belonging to a botanical family related to the buckwheat and nettle families. When the fruits are dried with the pulp or flesh upon them, they are called black pepper; when the pulp is washed off it is called white pepper, and is then the cleaned seeds of the plant. What is known as long pepper is the female spikes of flowers of another species, *P. longum*.

The plants trail as vines and are planted at the foot of trees having tough bark, up which they climb to a height of twelve or more feet. Black pepper is largely adulterated when ground with various farinacious substances and cubebs added, as it goes far in disguising the adulteration. The name of pepper is applied to the fruits of many plants that are not true peppers; of these are the so-called African, Anise, Bitter, Boulon, Chinese, Ethiopian, Guinea, Jamaica, Japanese, Malaghata, Molegueta, Monkey, Mountain, New Holland, Negro, Star, Water and Wall peppers; the fruits or seeds of the plants to which these names are applied being pungent and aromatic, and hence used as a condiment in the countries in which they grow, but they are all inferior to the genuine article.

NEW FOOD FOR HORSES AND SHEEP.

A favorite and rather new kind of mash for horsec is coming into use, composed of two quarts of oats, one of bran, and half a pint of flaxseed. The oats are first placed in the stable bucket, over which is placed the linseed; add boiling water, then the bran, covering the mixture with an old rug and allowing it to thus rest for five hours; then stir the mass up. The bran absorbs while retaining the vapor, and the linseed binds the oats and bran together. A greater quantity of flaxseed would make the preparation too oily and less relished. One feed per day is sufficient. It is easily digestible and is specially adapted to young animals, adding to their volume rather than to their height—giving substance to the frame. Prof. Sanson reminds us not to overlook the food in the nourishment question in connection with the amelioration of live stock. He considers oats, as so generally given to sheep, as objectionable and approaching the unprofitable. Rams generally receive one pound of oats daily, ewes half that quantity. Oats, forming an exciting food, are especially suited for rams during the season when they serve; but for hastening the development of young sheep they only build up the bones, not the flesh.

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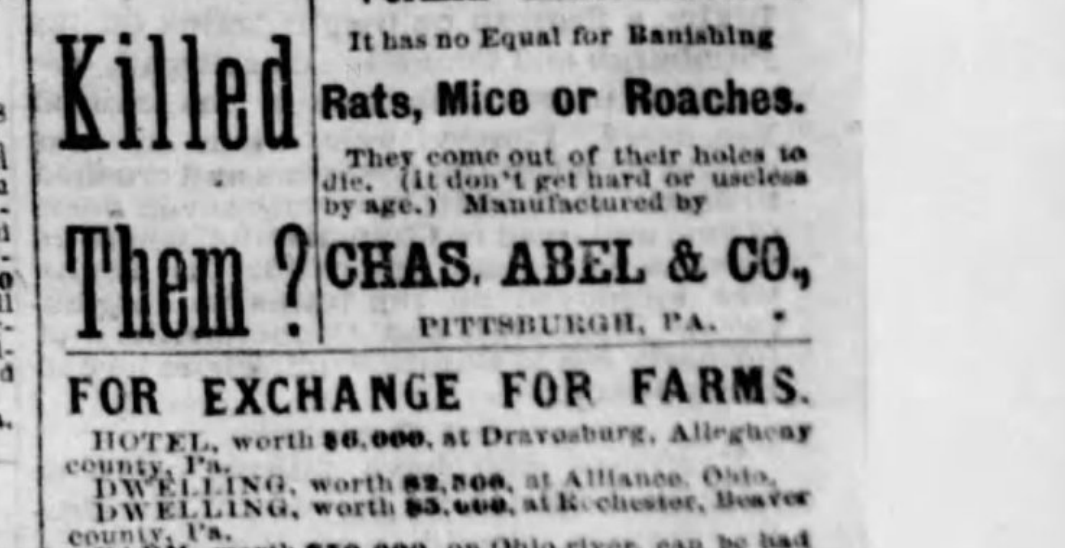

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